

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXIV.]

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1906.

No. 17

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BIRTHS.

On October 12th, at Shanghai, the wife of H. W. FORBES, of a son.
On October 14th, at Shanghai, the wife of WILLIAM COHEN, of a daughter.
On October 14th, at Hamburg, the wife of GUSTAV GIPPERICH, of a daughter.
On October 14th, at Shanghai, the wife of J. M. DARRAH, of a daughter.
On October 17th, at Shanghai, the wife of ARTHUR EVELEIGH, of a daughter.
On October 19th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ERIC MOLLER, a son.
On October 20th, at Shanghai, the wife of ALFRED HILL, of a son.
On October 21st, at Shanghai, the wife of JAMES VALENTINE, of a son.
At Shanghai, the wife of H. RUMCKER, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On October 11th, at Shanghai, M. E. SWEDBERG, Yangtze Pilot, aged 31 years.
On October 14th, at Shanghai, GUSTAVE BOVET, aged 71 years.
On October 14th, at Chinkiang, FREDERICK KNIGHT-GREGSON, in his 53rd year.
On October 20th, at Shanghai, JOHN D. THORBURN, aged 68 years.
On October 23rd at 31 Seymour Road, DORATHY BANKER GREEN, eldest daughter of SAMUEL and ELIZABETH GREEN, aged 4 years and 6 months,

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of September 25th arrived, per the ss. *Poon*, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant; and the French Mail of September 28th arrived, per the ss. *Tonkin*, to-day.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Navigating-Lieutenant Charles E. Beckwith of H.M.S. *Diadem* has been appointed Harbour Master temporarily.

The fine launch of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., lost in the typhoon, has been recovered and is undergoing repairs.

It is reported that two gaol warders have disappeared. Dissatisfaction with the low rate of pay is given as the reason.

We learn from a London correspondent that a Dr. Saunders and three Sisters have been engaged for the Sharp Memorial Hospital.

It is stated that cotton fabrics manufactured in Shanghai are obtaining a great sale in Korea and are subjecting Japanese manufactures to severe competition.

Li Ching-mai, the only surviving son of the late Li Hung-chang, has been recalled from Vienna (where he is Minister) to act as Director of the Banqueting Court at Peking.

Kobe and Osaka merchants have established a flour milling company, to operate in Manchuria, with a capital of one million yen, divided into twenty thousand shares.

On Oct. 18th an Indian was killed by a fall of earth at the cutting which is being made for the Kowloon-Canton railway at Taikoktsui, and two coolies who were injured were removed to hospital.

The extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during September shows that the average maximum temperature for that month was 85.3 deg. the minimum 77 deg. and the total rainfall 30.595 inches.

The operations against the aborigines in Formosa are now steadily proceeding, and it seems as though a strong effort is being made to bring those truculent people to their senses. The troops employed are largely drawn from Chinese born locally.

The keen competition on the Hongkong-Bangkok run is evidently to be maintained, for we learn that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have renewed the charters of the *Childar*, *Prometheus* and *Proteus*, and in addition have chartered the *Wrufer*. All the charters are for six months.

Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth made a series of raids at Yeung Shu Wan near Aberdeen on Oct. 24th and collected a large number of delinquents. Among them was a man who had served seven years' imprisonment for piracy. In addition to being fined, he will now be proceeded against for returning from banishment.

The appointment of Lient. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., to act as Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer, Superintendent of Gunpowder Depot, Collector of Light Dues and Superintendent of Imports and Exports, in succession to Mr. E. Jones, with effect from the 20th instant is published in the *Gazette*.

At Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale rooms on Oct. 22nd the piece of land containing 23,400 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1300, together with all the buildings thereon, was offered for sale by public auction and knocked down to Mr. Pow Chee for \$27,800. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master acted for the mortgagees.

The launch *Ying Fat*, which travelled between Hongkong and Samohun and which foundered during the memorable typhoon of last month, was located south of Stonecutters and was raised on Oct. 20th, when 83 bodies were found in her. These were taken by the Tung Wah Hospital officials on shore and buried. The launch had about 180 passengers on board when she sank. Other five bodies were discovered on Oct. 21st.

The *Kobe Herald* learns from Japanese papers that the Mitsui family are at present making arrangements to establish a great cotton spinning company at Shanghai, with a capital of twenty or thirty million yen, for the purpose of selling the products direct to China and Korea. It is believed that large profits can thus be secured, as the expense of importing the raw cotton from China and then exporting the finished article will be saved.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador at Tokyo, arrived at Hongkong on Oct. 33rd by the *Prinz Ludwig* on his way home. On landing at 9.30 he was received by a guard of honour drawn from the R.W.K. Regiment and afterwards escorted to Government House. Accompanied by H. E. the Governor he visited the Peak before tiffin and spent the afternoon in sight seeing. He passed the night at Government House and rejoins the steamer next morning.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has felt it necessary to make some allowance to its large Chinese staff in consequence of the high price of rice. Every employee whose monthly wage is less than \$15 is to receive temporarily an additional \$1.50 and for those with wages between \$15 and \$20 the bonus is to be \$1. This step, which is estimated to cost about £15,000 monthly while it lasts, is only one indication of the extra burden which foreign residents, directly or indirectly, must all bear as cheerfully as they can till the present depression passes.

Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, on their way home from Tokyo, were to be the guests at Shanghai of Mr. Henry Keswick. The newly formed British Association of Japan gave them a farewell tiffin at Yokohama. Sir Claude said it was a very real pleasure to him to push the interests of British trade and commerce, and he assured his audience that if he did not do his duty in this respect he would soon hear from His Majesty's Government. The day had passed when it was considered *infra dig* for a Minister to concern himself with the advancement of British commercial interests.

JURORS AND PUBLIC DUTY.

(Daily Press, 20th October)

Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT, Chief Justice, made two pronouncements at the Hongkong Supreme Court on Thursday which deserve special notice. One was more particularly directed to our Chinese fellow subjects, for it may be fairly presumed that most other British subjects are aware of the nature of the legal amendment which permits a prisoner to give sworn evidence on his own behalf. It is not easy to tell just what attitude is best to take in the interest of public policy, regarding this incorporation into Hongkong practice of a practice now fairly well established in Great Britain. To make the obvious remark that most Chinese prisoners would do well to avoid the witness box, in view of the consequent cross-examination, seems scarcely proper; but we take it that their counsel will in all cases advise them, so we have little responsibility in the matter. For either whites or coloured prisoners, the privilege is a doubtful one. In some cases, like the recent shooting case at Shanghai, it must be an undoubted advantage for the only man who really knows what happened to tell the circumstances. Juries, however, will always be suspicious of such evidence, realizing how much it is to the interest of the prisoner to colour it in his own favour; while if a prisoner does not avail himself of the opportunity, they will be tempted to draw conclusions as to what might have come out in cross-examination. However, as we have said, it is the lawyers who can best apply discretion to such cases, and the task of explaining the position for or against devolves upon them.

Of considerably greater interest to the European community, although of less moment, were the Chief Justice's remarks to and about jurors. It is the old story of busy men trying in various ways to evade what is officially regarded as a patriotic duty, and what is publicly described as a nuisance and a bore, entailing very often serious inconvenience and loss. Though His Lordship declared that personal pleas for exemption on such grounds as "insufficiency of staff" were inadmissible, we all know that in a busy commercial community like this the plea is at least an honest one, and perfectly understandable. The consequences of some business men sitting throughout a "mail day" in the jury box can easily be imagined. Less honest, perhaps, but more legal, are what the Chief Justice called "friendly medical certificates", by which we take it he referred to cases where a medical friend of a busy man might stretch a point and certify (as in one case we knew of) that the juror, being prone to hyperæsthesia, was unfit to act as a jurymen in a case where physical injuries were to be mentioned and described. If such things are ever done or attempted in Hongkong, the Chief Justice has made it plain that the medical certificate must be absolute and specific, certifying that the patient is unable and unfit to sit on the particular day concerned. Thus there seems little prospect of relief for busy men; if they are too ill to sit on a jury, it is not likely that they will be well enough to attend to business. We cannot help sympathising with them, even though it be immoral politically. As practical men, they know that, while all-important in theory, most of the jury work could be as well done by less busy people, while their own services elsewhere are practically speaking indispensable. His Lordship's reminder that absentee jurors simply transferred their duties to others reads like a high-minded rebuke of

selfishness; but need there be any question of selfishness at all? If a busy man were allowed to send a respectable substitute, nobody would suffer, and the harassed business man would undoubtedly gain. It is certain that there are many men quite capable of doing jury work, who could spare the time for it, and who would very frequently enjoy the experience; but apparently the law provides for no discretion whatever in selecting jurors. No doubt if it tried there would still be protests; and it is probably too utopian to expect that the official responsible would be permitted or consent to receive a list of volunteer jurors, always prepared to be called upon. That would be a commonsense way out of a really awkward difficulty, and we feel sure a sufficiently large list could be obtained; but then an "old custom" would be threatened, and the Law shares the Chinaman's reverence for that. There is, we believe, still another way out, but it is a somewhat heroic measure, and we lack the courage to suggest it.

THE SYMBOL OF THE TWINS.

(Daily Press, October 22nd.)

Not the least interesting feature of our present civilisation is the large extent to which prehistoric traditions, forgotten in the ordinary stress of our daily lives, still exist amongst us. When the school-boy expressing some surprise at his companion's prowess at marbles asseverates it by the confirmatory exclamation, "by jeminy", he little thinks that thousands of generations of school-boys before him, and not school-boys only but grave and reverend signors as well, have made the same appeal to the twin horsemen as a testimony to the truth of their evidence. But why should the Twins in particular have anything to say to public faith? A small book of some 160 pages recently published by the Cambridge University Press, "The Cult of the Heavenly Twins", by J. RENDEL HARRIS, M.A., D. LITT., throws some light on the subject. "How", asks Dr. RENDEL HARRIS, "is one to make the connection between the modern man who swears by Gemini and those early forms of the cult which we have brought to light?" It belongs, is the answer, "to the time when the Twins have been recognised as children of the sky, and have become associated with the sky-god, or thunder-god, or sun-god as his assessors. And it is because of this connection that they became the guardians of public truth. Men swore by God and S. Polioctus because they had sworn by Jupiter and the Twins, and they swore by Jupiter because being a sky-god he was able to see everything that went on; and the Twins, being assessors of the sky-god shared his knowledge." When from reasons political as well as religious, the whole Roman Empire became Christian, the easier to accommodate the last batch of converts a sort of compromise was made, and many of the old shrines were converted into chapels where the new converts were permitted to continue many of the old rites, provided that they addressed them to Christian saints. Gradually too, the calendar was shifted about so that many of the old festivals were taken up for the use of the Church. Christmas day, Easter, the Lady days, and the feasts of the two Saints John were made to mark the return of the great natural divisions of the year:—mid-winter and the opening of spring, as well as the two solstices and the equinoxes. As the most popular divinities in the older cult the Twins who had been the ancient champions of Italy could hardly be left out, but they

could not be brought in in their antique ascendancy, as the actual rulers of the sky, consistently with any form of Christianity. Still the people had an affection for the old shrines, and could not be tempted to desert them; gradually stories of old saints, often in duplicate, surrounded with many of the old attributes of the twins, grew up around these old shrines, and gradually too, with the growing toleration of the age the priests of the new religion found it safe to transfer the less objectionable of the old rites to the service of the Church. No district in the empire had been more faithful to the old beliefs than the plains of Lombardy, and nowhere had the church numbered more martyrs; with the general conversion it was not difficult for the popular imagination to accommodate the old Twins with modern martyrdoms. One of these tales centred in Saints Gervasius and Protasius, two brothers who had perished, so said the story, in one of the persecutions. With the powerful aid of the two great dignitaries, Ambrose of Milan and Gregory of Tours, afterwards to become the great saints of the age, the cult of the new Twins, Gervais and Protase, rapidly spread,—to France on the one side, and on the other as far as Poland, where we find them as two youths in shining white garments appearing before a battle to the queen and assuring her of success. Amongst the other attributes of the Twins transferred to one or other of these saints were chariot racing and pugilistic encounters, so, as Dr. Rendel has it, "if St. Protase should have inherited from Pollux an interest in single combats, the athlete would then have found their patron, or rather would not have lost him." What if St. Gervais discharged a similar function for the charioteers? Can we predict what he would develop into? "In like-wise the name of Gervais became a popular one for cab-drivers as well as their machines; all the races of Jarvises and Jarveys and Garvies in England, Scotland, and Ireland are named after the saint, and so is the carriage which they drive, which is known in the later English literature as a "jarvey". When we consult the etymologists, they do not know anything as to the *raison d'être* of a Jarvey, whether man or machine, except that it is said that the name is given in honour of a celebrated brother of the craft who met his death by hanging. They do not discern Gervais the martyr behind the condemned Jarvie".

But the story is world-wide, and if we can meet with it in old Greece, in the Romulus and Remus of ancient Rome, in the Jacob and Esau of the children of Israel, in the story of Cain and Abel, in the twin pillars before the Temple of Jerusalem, or the similar erections before the great shrine of Melkarth in Tyre, or in the still older tale of the Babylonian Gilgamesh and Eabani, why should we despair of finding it in China, whose old myths and legends may well bear comparison with those of Greece itself. As a fact we do, and the story loses none of its instructiveness. The veriest tyro in Chinese literature knows the legend of the foundation of the (so-called) Chou dynasty. Suddenly, all unannounced, the "Prince of the West", whose name, Ch'ang (the Resplendent) sufficiently displays his character, appears on the horizon, and warns the wicked king that he has come to dispell the mists of darkness which he has permitted to accumulate around him. It was not his fortune to perform the task, but he leaves two equally brilliant sons, Fat, the 'Issuer', and Tan,

the 'Dawn', who both appear as the Cheokung, or Chinese Dioscuri, and under them the work is completed and the new kingdom of Cheo, the 'Daylight', founded. Then appears a series of events whose astronomical character is beyond question: at the dawn of day, while the sky is yet red with the rays of the rising sun, takes place the great contest, and the new state arises amidst a corruscation of splendour. But the myth was already ancient. Some five thousand years ago three conspicuous stars rose at the vernal equinox some two or three hours before the sun; these were the comparatively bright stars in the forefront of the constellation of Aries. In these days there had been no calendar constructed, and the husbandman to know when to put in his seed was accustomed to be guided by the apparition of these stars in the east just before the dawn; naturally then these stars acquired a world-wide reputation, and formed the foundation of many myths. To the people who afterwards settled in India and north-west China they were known as the Acvins or horsemen, but originally the word seems to have had an initial d, and so they were known as the Dacvins or "Peepers". They formed the starting point of the Indian Zodiac, and although three in number are always spoken of as dual. These, there is no doubt, were the original "Twins". Somewhere about B.C. 2,200, owing to the precession of the equinox, they ceased to fulfil this function, and in Greece and Italy their names were transferred to the two principle stars in the constellation which came to be called the Twins, *Gemini*. With the change many of their old functions were likewise transferred: hence we can see how it was that the "Twins" came to be associated with the arts of husbandry, the invention of the plough, the general superintendence of the husbandmen; and became patrons of fecundity and the healing art. Traces of this, lost elsewhere, are curiously preserved in China. One of the most pronounced of these was the second ballad of the fourth book of the *Siao Ya*, forming the second part of the old *Shi King*, miscalled the Book of the Odes. Dr. Legge's version parodies this as follows:—

"Let the brilliant white colt
Feed on the young growth of my vegetable garden.
Tether it by the foot, tie it by the collar,
To prolong this morning!"

A more correct, and more literal translation shows it to have been a hymn to these stars:—

"Shine on ye glowing steeds of day,
Our meadows wide with light suffice:
Halt in your course, your progress stay,
This morning's dawn to end refuse."

The allusion is to another widely spread dawn myth found as far as Greece, but into which it is not necessary now to enter. Myth is, of course, not history, yet, as has been often remarked, it has one incalculable advantage over history that it cannot lie, and hence supplies invaluable information as to the early history of humanity. This is the true utility of such apparently useless trifles as Dr. KENDAL HARRIS's brochure on the long life of the myth of the Heavenly Twins, which throws an unexpected light on the conditions of the early days of Christianity in Europe.

A very old resident of Shanghai passed away at the General Hospital on Oct. 20th, in the person of Mr. J. D. Thorburn. Deceased went to Shanghai in the sixties, and early in the seventies joined the firm of Russell & Co. When that house failed he joined the National Bank of China, eventually becoming manager of the branch. He has been interested in several Shanghai companies, and until quite recently was secretary and treasurer of the General Hospital. He was, too, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Major Bros., Ltd.

PRIESTHOOD AND POLITICS.

(Daily Press, September 23rd.)

We have had several contributions referring to the dispute between the French Government and the Church, and are therefore not sure to which our correspondent's letter published to-day may be intended to refer. It is quite certain, however, that nothing has appeared in this journal to deserve the severe expressions which our correspondent, in defence as he thinks of something very precious and dear, has permitted himself to make. There has been no deliberate suppression of truth although we are always prepared to admit the possibility of overlooking or failing to recognise it. There has been no suggestion of the false, either; although again the possibility of maintaining the false is always present in the case of those who ardently champion what they believe to be the true. Our correspondent's phrase of "fierce, unmeaning bitterness" appears to be self-contradictory, for surely it would be unnatural to be bitter without meaning; and the word "fierce" turns away the likelihood that by "unmeaning" he meant the gracious word "unintentional". For keenly as we sympathise with his very natural feeling in the matter, his excusable and almost laudable feeling, there is no overlooking the fact that our correspondent's letter is indeed a fiercely bitter one, thoroughly typical of the sentiment crystallized in the phrase *odium theologicum*. We sincerely regret this, and are anxious to avoid augmenting such undesirable feelings; but it is obvious that any refusal to grant the publicity he asks for would be misunderstood by him. Now we do not need to remind our correspondent that some "truths" cease to be truths the moment they become subjects of argument. Matters of faith are not to be contaminated by logic; they have nothing to do with logic; nor logic with them. It is the burning of the faith that is in him that has betrayed our reverend correspondent into illogicalities; and we will deal with them, and not with the absence of charity and tolerance that in calmer moments we can trust such gentlemen to produce. We suspect it was really our own humble attempt to prepare for Far Eastern readers an intelligible summary of the history of the trouble, that was then figuring largely in our telegraphic news, that has caused him pain and indignation. We did certainly, going as far back as our memory permitted, mention on September 1st the Papal protest against President Loubet's visit to the King of Italy in 1904 as the first visible rift in the lute. In good faith we enumerated succeeding events which we regarded as facts of ascertainable history; and we were genuinely shocked at the Encyclical which caused such a painful sensation all over the world. Remembering the keenness of our disapproval at that time, we can now look back with easy conscience to the comparatively moderate tone in which it found expression; and we assume in the absence of any criticism other than the present letter that our effort to avoid unduly wounding the feelings of members of the Church in China was noted and appreciated. We did not know then that His HOLINESS, when publishing that very inconsistent and improper Encyclical, had been misled by his Secretary of State, MERY DEL VAL, who is now alleged to have suppressed facts which would have materially affected the Pope's attitude toward this momentous question. The French Bishops were not unanimous as

suggested in that defiant and strife-inspiring Encyclical. By a majority of twenty-two, on May 31st, they declared in favour of a policy of conciliation, of making terms with the French Government. That was kept from His HOLINESS; the Encyclical was issued with a contrary understanding; and though against their better judgment, the French Bishops are loyal enough to stand by it. Our correspondent declares that the facts presented by us as causes cannot be causes "if the true causes can be sought and found in genuine facts anterior to the occurrence" of those mentioned. If we had insisted on one being the first cause, and a previous cause were discovered, he would, of course, be right. But such a method would be endless; the human intellect vainly searches for absolute first causes; and is satisfied with going as far back as it can. In war, or in divorce (a more suitable parallel) there are innumerable little sources of dissatisfaction, but the crisis is usually attributed to some salient, overt, ground of offence. Our correspondent's anterior causes do not appeal to us as the "conclusive evidence" he seems to think they are; certainly we are unable to accept the fifth paragraph as a fair record of the "evidence" of M. COMBES. Were it not that our correspondent's use of terms like "brutalities, banalities, half-truths, suggestions of the low" and so on, is before us as an example of what to avoid, we might with regard to the quotation from the *Saturday Review* let slip some such word as "bish". Our respected correspondent, who is sure to regret his letter when he sees it in print, will excuse us for suggesting that he is as unable to appraise the value of the *Saturday Review's* opinions as he was to appraise ours. There is, as we see things, no question of insisting on "subservience in matters spiritual to an atheistic state". It is an impossibility. The spirit cannot be subservient, as our friend knows. The whole question is a question of matters temporal; and in France as in China, it is the one fault of the Church concerned that it has consistently failed to observe the proper distinction. It is patently reluctant to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's", and so long as it persists in that unwillingness—the unwillingness of "the young man who had great possessions"—we see no prospect of peace in either China or France. It is to the general recognition of this fact that "English sympathy is generally on the anti-Christian side"; and it is because English opinion considers this clinging to temporal things un-Christian that it is anti-Catholic and pro-France. With all proper deference to our correspondent, and with a lively hope that reflection and this answer will convince him he has gone too far, we might stop here. But the temptation must be yielded to, first, to direct his and the *Saturday Review's* re-consideration to the line accusing Englishmen generally of being illogical, absurd, and irrelevant. That was an amusingly unfortunate remark to make, in the circumstances.

THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

(Daily Press, 24th October.)

Japan is again discovering that Russian diplomacy is irritatingly slow. Very little real progress seems to have been made so far in the negotiations with regard to establishing equality of commercial opportunity in Manchuria; and as Japan is more susceptible than Russia to public opinion, her statesmen are growing uneasy. They

receive the brunt of foreign discontent, and are anxious to prove their good-will, and to justify their conduct. Russian diplomacy never seems to mind such criticisms, turning a deaf ear to all protests, and serenely going its own way, regardless of treaty obligations and promises. We reprinted on page 5 yesterday some interesting Russian and German comments, which bear out our earlier suggestions that in Manchuria the Japanese have been more sinned against than sinning. China has procrastinated and fenced in the old-fashioned way, but it now looks as if Russia has been diplomatically even more Chinese than China. Peking is dilatory, but St. Petersburg is mulish. It may be that the domestic disorder now prevailing in Russia is largely responsible for the neglect of her duty in Manchuria, but the present policy bears such a marked resemblance to ALEXIEFF's bluff method of shirking evacuation before the war, that we can have but little faith in Russia's good faith with Japan, in which British and American traders have a keen, personal concern. The proposals of Japan for a commercial treaty have been received by Russia, but no attempt, apparently, has yet been made to accord them the consideration they deserve, and meanwhile the patience of the rest of the commercial world, which also has rights to a share of the Manchurian market, is wearing very thin. The Russian newspapers seem to have got at the contents of the Japanese proposals before the Russian statesmen had time to look at them, and as most of the comments translated were by semi-inspired organs, only one conclusion seems to be permissible. Russians are dead against opening the Amur basin to the commerce of all comers, and when an official reply is made, will probably remind Japan of the agreement with China, which closes that river and its tributaries to all but Russians and Chinese. The real reason is that the Russians recognise that with equality of opportunity, their trade there would dwindle to insignificance, once the Japanese and British began to compete. China is not likely to insist on the Treaty of Aigun if Russia does not; but it is certain that Russia will, because, as the *Noroe Vremya* predicts, two years after the Japanese flag appears on the Amur, every Russian steamer will have disappeared. Japan has opened half a dozen places in South Manchuria, so that Russia cannot wait with any "you first" argument. The Japanese military administration by its methods seems to have largely sacrificed in South Manchuria the credit that would have gone to Japanese diplomacy for this fair start; and we have no doubt that Tokyo, amenable, as we have said, to foreign criticism, will be glad to substitute a civil administration as soon as Russia makes it possible, and so eliminate the troubles complained of by British and American merchants. "But", the *London Times* repeats, "the Japanese can hardly be expected to prevent their own countrymen from sending goods into South Manchuria without payment of duty so long as the Russians permit their countrymen to send goods into North Manchuria upon the same advantageous terms". Meanwhile the Chinese revenue suffers under this system, and the British and American merchants trading with Newchwang, where the Japanese rigorously levy the Chinese Customs, suffer worst of all. M. POKOTILOFF, the Russian Minister at Peking, realises the true inwardness of the situation, and we believe, would soon come to terms for a settlement if he were allowed the discretion he ought to have.

TRADE AT CHANGSHA.

(Daily Press, October 25th.)

Interest in the alleged open port of Changsha has waned, since what was at one time a burning question was allowed to end so ignominiously—that is, by allowing the Chinese obstructionists to have their own way, for a consideration. Mr. Acting-Consul B. GILES is not particularly encouraging in his report on the trade of Changsha for 1905, and we close the blue-book with a feeling that perhaps after all the place was not worth the fight for principle that was foreshadowed soon after its nominal opening in 1904. The statistics he gives us are not of much present use, for various reasons. There are no figures with which to make useful comparisons; in any case the large proportion of junk-borne trade makes the Customs returns unrepresentative of the real volume of business; and finally there is the rise in silver to further complicate the report. The Customs showed exports worth only £246,641, against £645,559 of imports, but such important exports as tea, coal, and wood-oil are not seen by the Customs. Mr. GILES also adds that kerosene oil and machinery were undoubtedly imported in large quantities last year, yet they do not figure in the Customs returns. Consular returns have to depend largely on Customs returns, but Mr. GILES seems to be so alert to what is being done that we may take his word for it that as a place commercially important Changsha is unlikely to justify the hopes it once inspired. The total trade of the port for 1905 is given at £892,200, as compared with £403,899 for the latter half of 1904, a proportionate increase of nearly eleven per cent. Expressed in silver, the growth is reduced to barely over five per cent, the total for the year being Hk. Tls. 5,931,522, and for the previous half-year Hk. Tls. 2,822,528. We may look for the interest in these details, not as representing the actual volume or value of trade, but as illustrating "the extent to which the steamer companies are managing to compete with the junk traffic". We are now told that Changsha is chiefly a residential city for retired officials and other wealthy people, but with very few traders of importance. It offers only its own local consumption for foreign goods, which at present is neither strong nor growing. Shipping is about fairly divided by British and Japanese steamers from Hankow, two of each. The British take 47.5 per cent of the tonnage, the Japanese 41.35 per cent, the modest remainder falling to Chinese and German bottoms. The British per-centage is much greater when expressed in cargo value, being 61.96 per cent to Japanese 34.34 per cent. There has been talk of new competition by the China Merchants' Company and by a German line, but Mr. GILES does not think it likely to pay them. Although the foreign steamers have been getting a bigger share of the carrying trade, he understands that freights have been far from remunerative; and the existing steamer companies continue running rather with an eye to the future than on account of the profits realized by them at the present time. As it is, they have to suspend during a quarter of the year, owing to low water, while the junks continue busy. The junk masters are alive to their advantage, and frequently, when approached by shippers during the steamerless three months, insist on contracts for the whole year. That is, of course, a check on exports, and helps to explain their comparative insignificance in the Customs returns. There is no probability of the river being dredged, as the Chinese seem unable to tackle it, and object to

foreigners doing the work. Ex-governor TUAN FANG might have achieved something, but when he was transferred, the scheme was simply allowed to drop, doubtless with the junk-owners' approval. Among the details of imports, largely flavoured with Japanese products, it is pleasant to note that Hongkong refined sugar is making headway against all other kinds. The quantity imported was 31,853 cwts., against 9,065 cwts. in the last half of 1904. Mr. GILES tells us that "a further increase may be confidently looked for". One paragraph shows the importance of commercial travellers, even against quality. It says: "Soap is also being imported in ever-increasing quantities, and a number of Japanese brands have been placed on the market in an endeavour to compete with the British and American articles. They are of very inferior quality, but they appear to command a ready sale, largely because they enjoy the advantage of being pushed by Japanese merchants on the spot". And again, we have this:

"The Japanese are making a determined bid for the trade of Changsha and of Hunan generally. In this province foreign interests are as yet practically non-existent and the Japanese are making the most strenuous efforts to develop their trade and place it on a firm basis before any other country shall have had an opportunity of doing so. They have established a number of firms in Changsha, chiefly large retail establishments; the number of Japanese traders in Changsha amounts to no less than 100, who, by dint of advertising and pushing their own goods, are already doing a very fair business, and one which is rapidly developing. In anticipation of the opening of Changtê the Japanese Steamship Company is building a steamer larger than either of its present ones, which will be put on the Changsha run, while one of the smaller ones now running to Changsha will be transferred to the Changtê run. Generally speaking it may be said that the Japanese have made a careful and systematic study of the commercial possibilities of this province; they are making the fullest use of the information collected by them, and are prepared to take advantage of the slightest opening for trade in whatever direction."

TWO SILVER DOLLARS.

(Daily Press, 26th October.)

The *Singapore Free Press* of October 18th discusses a Government Bill then about to be introduced, and since reported passed, which was necessitated at the southern port by the rise in the value of silver. Though not new, a similar step having previously been taken, our contemporary describes it as "another step in establishing the gold standard". The Straits Government takes power to pay either gold or silver in exchange for its currency notes, whichever may happen to be financially convenient. If the Government has more gold than silver, it will tender seven sovereigns for six ten-dollar notes; if the contrary, it will redeem them with sixty of its own silver dollars. In addition, it will accept all its own dues in gold, if so offered. Thus the British sovereign, though not legal tender among the general public of the Straits, becomes legal tender so far as payments to the Government are concerned. A fixed dollar does not at once remove all the embarrassments of exchange fluctuation—nothing apparently can do that—although it simplifies matters a great deal. When the value of the Straits dollar was arbitrarily fixed at 2s 4d., silver, though rising in value, was not to be found in it to that amount. Like the Hongkong coin, it was not really worth what it purported to be, the balance of intrinsic value being the credit of the Government which issued it. In other words, it was a token, a promise to

pay, written on metal instead of paper. Also as at Hongkong, the nominal value had to be maintained by restricting the issue. Now, however, the Singapore dollar is as good as it seems, or will soon be. It is worth, or nearly worth, its face value as metal. If silver continues to appreciate, as is most probable, the Straits dollar will be worth melting down for export. That is always a dangerous situation for a currency to be in, and is usually forbidden by law. But as laws are often broken, when sufficient profit appears, the Singapore Government must take steps to prevent such breach. With its new power, if it encounter an unusual demand for dollars, and suspect smuggling, it can foil the smelters by refusing dollars, and yet keep its promise to pay, by tendering gold. It is a roundabout way of obtaining the stability of currency that is desirable and necessary, but roundabout methods are inevitable where bimetallic systems prevail. The layman naturally wonders why Governments do not hasten to solve the problem once for all by instituting a stable gold currency. The answer or answers, for they are many and involved, may be summed up in the phrase, contemporary expediency. British colonies would be glad to put currency on a British footing, but they find it inexpedient to move till a big silver country like China sees its way to start the reform. We have some remarkable compromises in Hongkong, due to attempts to remove the disabilities of a fluctuating exchange; and lately we have seen how some must suffer severely while others gain—precisely the condition that prevails at a gambling table. Life in this Colony at present has the aspect of a pari-mutuel, and the pony "Sterling" is left at the post. Of the new Singapore legislation, the *Free Press* says it "is a question of high finance and it is the Bankers and Merchants who will have most to do with it". That applies equally to the position here, but the public and the tradesmen who depend on the local public have to pay. Meanwhile the Colony is glutted with uncleared merchandise, and the demand for money for necessary remittances grows daily more acute, so that all helps to maintain the present position of the dollar. Our contemporary at Singapore states that the Government's action had at that date no effect whatever on exchange, and we are unable to see that it can make any appreciable difference at this end of the world, although the "man in the street" imagines all sorts of relationship between the two dollars, now practically at one value. The Singapore Government is credited with another step towards its end, which is thus outlined by our contemporary:

"One [rumour] is that the Government is proposing to issue one dollar notes—a convenient form enough of currency, but to which the Home Treasury offered a fatal objection when the proposal was made years ago; it was that enough silver dollars should be held to redeem them *in toto*. In proposing to issue one dollar notes now, the probabilities are that the Government is going to use them as a medium for the debasing of the dollar. It is now 900 fineness, and is close upon its bullion value. If it were reduced to 800 fineness, the appearance of the coin would not be materially altered, but the Government would make something like 11 per cent profit on coining dollars, at the present price of silver. The trouble would be that the native might look askance at the debased dollar. Otherwise there would be no objection, once adopt the principle of a token coin, and that is what the 800 fineness dollar would be, in still further reducing its bullion value. The problem therefore is to keep up confidence in the coin, and yet make the intrinsic value so small that it does not pay to export (smuggle) it. The 800 fineness dollar, which is believed to have

been sanctioned by the Home Treasury, would seem to be a proper margin. But to enable the present dollar to be called in and recoined it will be necessary to have something to replace it, and that we take it, is the function of the proposed dollar note. Its introduction will not be without difficulties. There seems to be no reason why the Banks, for instance, should part with their silver dollars for paper money, or even for sovereigns, unless they are made legal tender all round, and not in the modified way now proposed."

The extract suffices to show what a bewildering number of factors besets such problems. A Government must have its income and yet maintain credit and stability. Commerce must have a currency that is really current, and not, as money now is, "tight." Banks must support commerce which supports them, but they too feel the influences beneath, which make the good ship of trade shudder and need careful steering. From the highest to the lowest, we are all so interdependent that, puzzling as these questions of High Finance may be, our interest in them must be of the keenest. In this connection, we may draw attention to the amusing conversation reported elsewhere in this issue, which may perhaps be read indulgently by those to whom such matters are everyday truisms, and which may even possibly help our friend "the man in the street." It will be noticed that our contributor has by no means exhausted the explanations, but it is seldom that those who know all about such things can spare the time to discuss the rudiments. The lady in this case was evidently favoured.

THE TYPHOON AND THE OBSERVATORIES.

(*Daily Press*, October 27th.)

The Rev. José Alagué, S.J., Director of the Weather Bureau at Manila Observatory, has written a special report on what is now called "the Hongkong Typhoon", and we have received a copy from the Weather Bureau of the Department of the Interior (Philippines). If we had really needed further justification for recalling public attention to the need for the searching enquiry which has since been opened, these pages would seem to offer a superabundance of it. The chief point we raised was whether the most cordial relations possible were being maintained with our meteorological neighbours, particularly the weather experts of Manila, who are in such a favourable position to forewarn us with forewarnings. The question of whether earlier warning could have been given as the result of observations by our own Observatory was one we preferred to leave to the enquiry which we regarded as inevitable. One chart in the report before us is very significant when considered in conjunction with the local Observatory's hasty report that the disastrous typhoon was a small one which originated locally without warning. Its life history, so to speak, has been traced to a point nearly north of Guam, ten days away. Two days before, on the 16th at 2 a.m., the s.s. *Cesar* saw it rushing straight toward Hongkong. The statement published at the Siccawei Observatory, and republished by us, to the effect that the same typhoon was not of local origin, but had been observed by the stations of Formosa, "has proven to be correct", says this report, from observations at Santo Domingo de Basco and Aparri. "It is very probable", goes on the Manila report, "that this storm came from the Pacific in a regular way". Less conservative minds than Father ALAGUÉ's will say it is morally certain, on the evidence available. Apart from probabilities alto-

gether, it is established that a depression passed Santo Domingo, between Formosa and North Luzon, at an average velocity of eight nautical miles an hour, heading for Hongkong. Cloud formation noted at the eastern station at Borongan, Samar, confirmed this. "It is a matter of fact", continues the report, "that a regularly shaped cyclone crossed north of our station of Santo Domingo in the afternoon of the 15th". Was adequate attention paid to this at Hongkong? We must assume that Hongkong ignored or was unaware of it, or the theory that the unwelcome visitor arose in the neighbourhood and entered unannounced would never have been published. There is a remarkable barographic depression recorded at Sto. Domingo, Batanes Islands, on September 15th, three days before. It looks very like the sharp declensions recorded at Hongkong. That was from three to four o'clock on the Saturday afternoon, when the barometric minimum was 743.98 millimetres, against Hongkong's 739.89 on the following Tuesday morning. Father ALAGUÉ—whose ability has never been doubted except at Hongkong—says, "I call attention to another fact, that is, from midnight the barometer was decidedly falling up to 10 a.m., and therefore the semioscillation was lost; or, in other words, the pressure was falling since 3 a.m. instead of rising. This alteration of the barometric oscillation is always a sign of an impending atmospheric disturbance". It is most important that there should be no irrelevant feeling imported into the matter. The mere word "Jesuit" is sufficient to arouse prejudice in the English mind; and if we are to be swayed by sympathy, that sympathy will naturally flow toward our own officials and fellow residents, at present under a sort of cloud. The point is that the issue is so momentous, so much life and property is at stake, that it becomes a duty, however repugnant, to eliminate all personal consideration whatever, and to regard the local Observatory as a machine. Is the machine working properly? Is there a single screw loose? If so mend it or end it. We can see no other permissible point of view. So we come back to the original question, which may now be put in still clearer form. Are the relations of the Hongkong Observatory as close and cordial with the Manila Weather Bureau as are the relations of Manila with Siccawei and Formosa? If not, they ought to be, and the Government must endeavour to make them so. The need for this is amply demonstrated. Hongkong has admitted that so far as it was concerned the typhoon gave no warning. Manila, Formosa, and Shanghai were not taken by surprise. The conclusion is obvious. It is claimed that if all the observers were in accord and sympathy, Hongkong could have been warned at six o'clock that morning at the latest. If it had been, is there any doubt that millions of dollars would have been saved and a heart-breaking death-roll avoided?

The Hankow Water Works has been a subject which has lately received much discussion among the mercantile community there. There have been many attempts, says the *Daily News* to secure a permit from His Excellency the Viceroy for permission to construct water works for the city, Wuchang, and the Foreign settlement of Hankow; but although he is supposed to be progressive we consider that H.E. is one of the most obstinate men in the world. He cannot furnish sufficient funds for the purpose, nor will he allow foreigners to have the privilege to come forward and do the needful. We understand however that there is some scheme put forward to which his Excellency Chang Chih Tung has given his assent. It is about time.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 25th instant in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

Hon. COLONEL DARLING, R.E. (Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADLEY (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table the following paper: Report by the Examiners of Queen's College.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that Financial minutes Nos. 78 to 83, be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Financial minute No. 78 for \$1,942 is on account of four harbour department boats lost at the out stations during the typhoon of 18th September, and of 22 magazines which had been borrowed from the Ordnance Department and 762 blank cartridges which were lost at Gap Rock in the storms of 28th and 29th September. Financial minute No. 79 for \$110, is for renting accommodation to take the place of a matched that had to be temporarily used as a mortuary on Praya East. Financial minute No. 80 for \$113 speaks for itself. Financial minute No. 81 is for \$450 on account of the hire of a launch for the Health Officer of the Port while his own launch *Sybil* was under repair. Financial Minute No. 82, for \$14,000, is for taking down evidence given before the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission and for providing copies of that evidence for the consideration of the members of the Commission. The amount is a very large one but it is in accordance with the lowest tender which was submitted to the Government for this work. I only trust that the cost to the Government in money and to the members of the Commission in labour will be repaid by the value of the Commission's report when it is produced. Financial minute No. 83, for \$6,000, is on account of various works which have had to be undertaken for the Sanitary Board in connection with the typhoon. It includes \$1,448 for repairs to matcheds, \$700 repairs to dust carts, \$2,300 repair to plague boats, \$989 repairs to cemeteries, and \$350 incidental expenses.

Agreed to.

CHINESE CEMETERIES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in accordance with section 78 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, laid on the table the additional bye-law and moved that it be approved by the Council.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The bye-law with reference to cemeteries made by the Sanitary Board is as follows:

19 The areas of the grave spaces in the various sections shall not exceed the following dimensions:

Section A 7 feet long by 2½ feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.

Section B 7 feet 6 inches long by 2½ feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.

Section C 8 feet long by 3 feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.

Section D 10 feet long by 8 feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.

Section E 10 feet long by 8 feet wide with 18 inches interspaces.

The bye-law was approved.

WORKMEN'S TRAMS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—By your Excellency's direction the further consideration of the resolution which stands in the name of the Attorney-General will be postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

The resolution was as follows: Resolved that the Resolutions regarding the running of Workmen's Cars by the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st day of June, 1906, be rescinded as from to-day.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

The Colonial Treasurer moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and this was agreed to.

BILL WITHDRAWN.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to withdraw the Bill entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to trade marks.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Bill which was read a first time at the last meeting was approved by the merchants of the Colony represented by the Chamber of Commerce, but it has not met with the approval of the legal profession. I have thought it well to withdraw it for further consideration.

Agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—We are now in the committee stage on this bill. As the e are one or two alterations which appear to be desirable I beg to move that the Bill be recommitted to committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Council went into committee and considered the Bill anew.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I would like to ask, Sir, what steps have been taken to inform junk owners of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance Amendment of 1905 with reference to carrying lights?

HIS EXCELLENCY—The amendment was communicated to the Harbour Master. I am not aware what action has been taken but will enquire.

On the Council resuming,

HIS EXCELLENCY reported that the Bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and for other purposes had passed through Committee with minor amendments.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—If there is no objection I move the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and became law.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned till 2.30 on Thursday next.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held—the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding. The following votes were passed:—

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT CHARGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars (\$1,942) in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, for the following items:—

A.—Harbour Office.

OTHER CHARGES.

New Boats \$720

G.—Lighthouses.

Gap Rock Lighthouse.

OTHER CHARGES.

Gunpowder Charges and Tubes for Fog Signalling Guns 1,222

Total, \$1,942

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110) in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department—other charges, Typhoon Expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars

(\$113) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, B.—Magistracy—other charges, for the following items:—

Advertising Meetings of Justices of the Peace, \$ 50

NEW TERRITORY.

Incidental Expenses, 63

Total, \$113

TYPHOON EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and fifty Dollars (\$450) in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, Typhoon Expenses.—Hire of Launch for Health Officer of Port.

COMMISSION EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission.

TYPHOON EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department, Typhoon Expenses.

VOLUNTEER CAMP.

(Daily Press, October 20th.)

Maxim gun drill and practice proved very interesting yesterday morning, and the Volunteers felt repaid for their exertions of the week by noting the advance in their work. Perhaps the feature of the day was the infantry drill and skirmishing practice, which was almost a necessary prelude to the field day of this afternoon when all units act in conjunction with the Royal West Kent Regiment.

The official guest night has been arranged for to-night instead of Monday and there is little doubt that the members of the corps will provide a capital entertainment for their visitors.

(Daily Press, October 22nd.)

The week-end witnessed a considerable accession of strength in the Volunteer Camp and also saw the men engaged in a useful series of exercises. Firing fifteen pounders occupied the morning hours and other necessary work followed during the forenoon. The afternoon was devoted to a field day in which all the Volunteer units operated with a number of men from the Royal West Kent Regiment. The scheme was outlined as follows: "Stonecutters Island is supposed to have been seized by a band of pirates, represented by 80 men of the Royal West Kent Regiment, and it will be the Volunteer's duty to regain possession of it. All the forts on the Island and the Volunteer Camp are to be considered out of bounds. The attacking force consisting of 40 men of the Royal West Kents and the Volunteer Artillery and Engineers will embark at Queen's Statue Pier at 2.30 and proceed to Stonecutters to attack, and if possible, capture the pirates. Colonel Darling, Officer Commanding the Troops, has consented to act as chief empire, and Colonel Fitton, D.S.O., and Major Pritchard R.G.A., will be the umpires for the attacking and defending forces respectively."

The defenders arrived early in the afternoon, and the men who were in camp left by launch to join their comrades at the Volunteer Headquarters. Here about 140 Volunteers assembled under Captain Armstrong and were joined by a number of men from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Boarding the service launch which was supposed to represent an armoured craft they huddled on the decks so as not to betray their approach. On nearing the island the defenders opened fire, but this was considered a mistake on their part as it disclosed their position which could easily have been rendered untenable by the imaginary fifteen pounder at the bow. The attacking party was met by a withering fire on landing, but quickly gained the cover of the tower. To understand the manoeuvres it has to be remembered that the defender had taken up their main position near the central battery, where 50 men were posted. Near the west battery other 20 men were posted and nine occupied a position on the spur west of the camp. The regulars and a party of Volunteers, under cover of the

fire from the boat, advanced on the western spur and drove the nine men from their position on to the beach where they were exposed to the fire from the big gun. At the same time another party went round behind the camp, and skirted the shore, but here again the assailants suffered from the fusillade of the pirates, especially in crossing the parade ground. From the shore they worked upwards, scaling rocks and forcing their way through thick brushwood, and took the main body in the rear. A junction was effected with Captain Kitson's force and the united body continued operations, the pirates being driven from the central battery to the beach where they were shelled from the boat. The operations of the day proved that it was practically impossible to work in organisation through such bushy and hilly country, the opinion of the military experts being that it was better to tell every man what goal was aimed at and to let him act independently to get there. Colonel Darling, the umpire, found it impossible to give a decision, as the battle had developed into a series of skirmishes and the result would depend on numbers.

During the afternoon Private Cork, one of the best scouts in the West Kent Regiment, met with rather a serious mishap. When scouting for the pirates he noticed two Volunteers who were heading in a direction which would cut off his retreat. To avert this he pushed through the brushwood and jumped into a hollow, where his feet were caught by some creepers and he was thrown violently forward on to a rock studded with broken glass. His forearm was badly cut and had it not been for the assistance of the Volunteers he might have bled to death. His arm was bound and he was taken to the hospital tent where the wounds were stitched and a vein tied in three places.

Saturday was the official guest night, when the officers of the Corps gave a dinner to which H.E. the Governor and 24 officials, senior officers of the garrison and others were invited. Those who were present included the Governor, Colonel Darling, G.O.C., Colonel E. H. Seymour, Colonel Fitton, Colonel Joslin, Colonel Aitken, Colonel Kent, R.A., Major Chichester, Mr. H. Woodward, R.N., Sir Francis Piggott, Sir Henry Berkeley, Major Ross, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Captain Coleman, A.D.C., Major Pritchard, Captain Armstrong, Captain D. Macdonald, Captain Skinner, Captain Wood, Surgeon Lieutenant Forsyth, Lieutenants Northcote, Kennett, Nicholson, Chesney, Ross, Hayton, Reynolds, and Gubby, Rev. G. Searle, C.F., Rev. C. H. Hickling, Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. D. R. Law, Mr. Wilson and Captain Badeley.

After the usual loyal toast, Major Pritchard proposed "His Excellency the Governor", and referred to the keen interest which he had taken in the Volunteers as indeed in all that concerned the Colony since he had come to Hongkong. Owing to that keen interest and His Excellency's intimate acquaintance with the corps, the Volunteers had made progress within the last year or two. The Artillery Companies had certainly advanced, and this year for the first time they would fire at a moving target. This was rather difficult, but he had no doubt that though they might miss it a few times they would make it uncomfortable for the boat. The Engineers had improved greatly, and it was owing to them that the camp was lit both night and morning with electric light. The troop was not in camp, because it was hardly suitable, but the men were going into camp shortly, either at Christmas or China New Year, at Fan Ling in the New Territory. They would get to know something about the New Territory which was of course the country where they would be wanted. They had started a nursery in camp this year. They had eight boys from the Victoria School. They were fine little fellows and were very useful. The strength of the corps this year was 286, as compared with 264, so that it was beginning to move upwards. He thought the Reserve Association was to some extent working against them and they would show a greater increase if they had some of the younger men who joined the Reserve. He hoped that by the end of December His Excellency would open the new

headquarters, which had been a hobby of his (the speaker).

His Excellency in reply alluded to the service rendered by Major Pritchard to the corps and expressed regret that that officer was retiring from the command in the ordinary course of events. He had discharged his duties, which were most important, in excellent way (applause). This would of course necessitate changes in the administration of the Volunteers but they would not be considerable and would, he trusted, not lead to any decrease in the popularity of the corps. He was anxious that the popularity of the corps should not only be maintained but increased. He was not yet satisfied with the strength of the corps, 286, which was rather more than 150 below the establishment and 200 below the strength than he thought it ought to be. The Major hoped that the new headquarters would be opened soon, but that of course depended on Mr. Chatham who he was sure would do what he could to have the building completed by the end of the year. At any rate he appealed to the officers to endeavour to raise the strength to 300 before the coming year. That was only an increase of 14 and he did not think it would be difficult to induce that number of young men to join. Of course efficiency was quite as important as strength and he was glad to see from the report of the Commandant and Major General Villiers Hatton that that was satisfactory. It was pleasant to learn that the present camp was also satisfactory. It was said at home that it took six months to make an efficient soldier. That period was impossible for the Volunteers here, but with 15 days at camp and practice in between a good deal could be done. The Colony was entitled to expect a standard of efficiency from the Volunteers seeing it paid five thousand a year.

The company afterwards proceeded to the men's mess where an excellent entertainment was provided for the enjoyment of the many visitors. The platform was beautifully decorated with plants.

Yesterday the Rev. C. H. Hickling conducted divine service, and after the camp inspection by the Commandant the men were free to receive their guests, there being again a large number at dinner.

(Daily Press, Oct. 23rd.)

Following the "sing song" of Sunday night, the Volunteers rose to serious business yesterday morning when practice with the fifteen pounders at a moving target was commenced. Though the target was not much damaged, the shooting was not too bad for a start. A fierce wind, almost of typhoon force, blew throughout the night, and early morning found most of the men shivering under the "cold blast." No need to discard jackets yesterday morning, and the announcement of the commandant that those not on the guns could return for their great coats was promptly taken advantage of. In the afternoon there was a rehearsal for the king's birthday parade.

The boys from the Kowloon British School formed an interesting feature of the camp scenes during the week-end. The khaki-clad figures, though small, were nevertheless conspicuous, and the youths appreciated the attention bestowed on them. They are very good at signalling.

THE "KINSHAN" AND "LEUNGSHAN" REFLOATED.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamer *Kinshan*, which was driven ashore on a sandy beach at Capstanmoon by the memorable typhoon of the 18th September, and the Company's steamer *Leungshan*, which a subsequent typhoon beached on the island opposite, were both successfully refloated on October 19th and brought into the harbour. The *Kinshan* is expected to resume running to Canton next week, and only a few more days are necessary to complete the repairs to the *Fatshan*. Satisfactory progress is being made with the operations for the floating of the *Heungshan* and her arrival in the harbour may be expected in the course of another week.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 17th

SHUM'S GOOD FATHER.

It appears that Viceroy Shum's late father, earned praise and fame for his just administration of the office to which Shum is now going. The Empress-Dowager has sent a message to Shum reminding him of this excellent paternal example.

THE BURNING OF THE S.S. "HANKOW."

Viceroy Shum is understood to have sent a deputy to enquire fully into the incident of the fatal fire on the S.S. *Hankow*.

BOYCOTT HEROES.

The three men recently released from prison, where they were confined for insulting the American President's daughter, have received \$500 each from the Chinese in San Francisco.

THE PRESS LAWS.

The Peking Police Bureau has turned its attention to the Canton newspapers. They are telegraphically forbidden to write disrespectfully of the Royal Family; to discuss state policy at all; or to publish anything likely to disturb the people, anything contramoral, state secrets, *sub judice* law reports, personal scandal, or false news.

October 19th.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST COMMODORES.

As no satisfactory evidence has been advanced in support of the charges of "squeeze" which caused Commodores Lin Cho-chuen and Kew Chi-fan to commit suicide, Expectant-Taotai Yuen Sow-lo has been deputed to visit Hongkong to inspect the books of the Kwong Hip Loong firm who were building six river boats for the government.

[This local firm emphatically declares that so far as its business is concerned, the deceased commodores were quite innocent.—Ed.]

CANTON-WHAMPOA RAILWAY.

An immediate start is to be made with the construction of this line, under the direction of Chang Pei-shi. Peking had previously ordered its postponement, on account, it is understood, of British official representations that it might obstruct the more important Kowloon-Canton scheme, but Viceroy Shum appears determined to have the Whampoa line started before his departure. An American engineer arrived here on the 17th inst.

MORE PIRACY.

A junk was pirated between Fatshan and Shek Loong (near Ng Ah How) on the evening of the 16th inst. There were about sixty of the pirates, in "dragon" boats. They took much cargo (mostly piece-goods) and money, as well as all the firearms they could find, the loot in all being worth about Tls. 1,000. No arrests have yet been made.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

Viceroy Shum, having received copies of the regulations of the Formosan Opium Monopoly, has decided to adopt them for a similar government enterprise here. Deputy Lan is expected to be given charge of the department, which is to be established at an early date.

October 23rd.

THE PRECIPITATE VICEROY.

Popular feeling, as well as some official opinion, condemns Viceroy Shum's rash and hasty methods as responsible for the suicide of the two Commodores. It is alleged that even if they had not taken poison, they would not have lived a day longer, as the Viceroy was in a beheading humour. As usual, His Excellency is being denounced to the Throne.

CONSULAR CHANGES.

I hear that Mr. R. T. Tebbitt, the British Vice-Consul, is to be transferred to Newchwang, and that Mr. H. E. Sly is to return here from Swatow. Both men are very popular here.

SHAMEN IN DARKNESS.

For two hours on the evening of the 21st inst., Shamien had no electric light, owing to a big fire in the Southern suburbs, which gutted twenty houses, and melted the wires.

The sailer *S. P. Hitchcock* has been refloated by the Kowloon Dock Co., and towed to the Cosmopolitan Dock where she will undergo extensive repairs.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

October 18th.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL GONCALVES.

The funeral of General Goncalves took place on Thursday last with full military honours. The cortege was composed of all the available forces. The artillery with four guns fired nine rounds, and the police the usual three volleys over the grave. H.E. the Governor, many Military and Civil officers and civilian friends of the deceased were also present.

TINNED PROVISIONS.

It would be well for the Government to inspect and analyse some of the canned goods which are being exposed for sale for public consumption in some of the shops in Macao. Some of these goods are really unfit for consumption and should be destroyed.

THE STEAMER "WING-HANG."

The "Wing-hang", a new river boat, is now running regularly every morning from your port to Macao, in place of the ill-fated "Wing-chai".

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather for the last few days is fine but rather warm for this time of the year. The city is still in the dark at night. The Post Office continues to deliver letters very late every night to the inconvenience of many.

October 23rd.

DEATH OF SR. BRAGANCA.

The death is announced of Senhor Braganca, the late commandant of Police in Macao, who is chiefly remembered as being the cause of the strife and strained relations between the European Portuguese and the Macaoese in Macao and the Far East some three years ago.

FIRE AT LAPPA.

Last Friday night was an unfortunate night for the people of Lappa. A destructive fire broke out in a tea house, and destroyed about seventy or eighty houses including a gambling saloon.

A SWEEPING ECONOMY.

The latest news received here is that Portugal is going to withdraw her Ministers from China and Japan, and close all the consulates, except those at Peking and Tokyo. This step if carried out will necessitate the appointment of the Governor of Macao as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of China and Japan, as was the case before. Who is going to look after the interests of the Portuguese subjects in the treaty ports of China and Japan?

RELIGIOUS FESTIVITY.

On Sunday next there will be a special feast in the Church of S. Lourenco. This is a thanksgiving feast promoted by the inhabitants of Macao for their escape from destruction by the earthquakes of last year. No doubt there will be a large influx of people from Hongkong on that day, especially as I understand that there will be excursion steamers running.

SANDAKAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 12th.

THE TYPHOON.

The N. D. L. s.s. *Borneo* arrived here on the morning of September 17th and brought a reminder of the great typhoon in the shape of a rescued Chinaman. The *Borneo* left Hongkong at 11.30 a.m. on September 19th, and the man was picked up three hours later. He was rescued from the bottom of an overturned junk, and reported the rest of the crew, 21, were all drowned. At eight o'clock the same evening the *Borneo* was struck by another typhoon, and for twelve hours she was more or less buffeted about at the mercy of the wind and waves. However she came through it without damage, but picked herself up just about 100 miles out of her course! As if this were not enough, the *Borneo* apparently only just escaped a third typhoon—when about nearing the Palawan Island she got the tail end of the blow and sea, but, fortunately, nothing more

and arrived at Kudat without further incident, albeit one day late. From what I could make out on board, the *Borneo* had had just about as bad a time as any of the crew care about and therefore had all the typhoons they want for the rest of their lives.

THE "BORNEO" STRANDS.

Typhoons in Hongkong and the China sea were evidently not enough in the way of ill luck, for the next thing to happen to her was to strand on an uncharted rock on the far side of Sandakan's beautiful bay—near Pulan Bai. She stranded on the morning of the 4th but after lightening—managed to get afloat again on the evening of the 5th. The damage sustained as far as is known, is little more than slight, viz.:—three plates started, and one small hole forward. Every endeavour has been made to patch up the damage here, but it is not easy—with only native divers, without costumes and working at some fifteen feet depth. She is leaving for Hongkong to-night, and it is to be hoped she will have a fine run up.

The *Mausang* also had a heavy passage down from Hongkong. She is to leave for your port in a couple of days' time.

RAILWAY.

There is no further word of the new Railway (Kudat-Sandakan) as yet, but something in the way of a move is looked for shortly.

THE WRECKED "AKASHI MARU."

LATER ACCOUNT OF THE RESCUE: CHINESE PIRATES FIRED ON.

Our account by a survivor of the s.s. *Akashi Maru*, wrecked on a reef outside Amoy, is well supplemented by the following account given at Shanghai.

It was seen at once that the *Akashi* could not get off without sinking in deep water and the captain of the *Yochow* hoisted signals that his ship would stand by, getting as near as safety would permit, and take off the crew of the stranded steamer. The *Akashi* launched boats under difficulties—a heavy sea running and a strong gale blowing—and with great difficulty the first batch of people from the *Akashi* were taken aboard, their boats being already half full of water and ropes having to be used to get them aboard. The weather was meanwhile getting worse, and the *Akashi* was seen then to be slowly sinking, with the seas sweeping her clean, fore and aft. By this time the *Akashi's* boats' crews were so completely exhausted that their complement had to be filled by such members of the *Yochow's* crew as could be spared in order to transfer the people remaining on board the wreck, which was quickly sinking. Eventually, under great risk, the captain, officers and remainder of the crew of the *Akashi* were transferred to the *Yochow* in an exhausted condition, together with, as far as can at present be estimated \$23,000 treasure. On their last trip the boats were interfered with by native pirates, and Capt. Brown found it necessary to give the order to fire upon them in order to allow the rescuing boats to approach the sinking ship. The *Yochow* first came in touch with the *Akashi* at 8 a.m., and at 4 p.m. she proceeded on her voyage to Hongkong, 137 people having been rescued from the wreck under adverse circumstances and not a life lost. When last in view, the *Akashi's* deck was only a few feet above water, and no other steamer had sighted the wreck during the day. Next day at daylight a steamer passed the scene of the wreck, but reported nothing visible, and it is presumed that the vessel was broken up by the heavy sea during the night. Had not the *Yochow* been within hail at the critical moment, it is probable that all on board the *Akashi* would have been lost.

The refugees from the wrecked steamer were most hospitably treated by Captain Brown and his staff, and were duly landed in Hongkong.

As an appreciation of the services rendered by the *Yochow*, the master of the *Akashi Maru* sent the following letter to the agents of the China Navigation Company:—

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Hongkong, October 4, 1906.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire,

Gentlemen,—I hereby beg to offer you on behalf of my passengers, crew and myself my most sincere thanks for the kind assistance rendered

to us by your steamer *Yochow* on September 30, 1906.

We also wish to testify as to the extreme kindness of Capt. Brown, his chief officer and second officer, engineers all, and passenger, towards everyone of us, when, after picking us up, made gifts of clothes and necessities to shipwrecked mariners, and offers of every possible assistance.

Words fail me at present, but please accept this acknowledgment of the expression of "my" and "our" heartfelt gratitude, and believe me, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

(Sd.) J. A. Erlin

(Master),

late *Akashi Maru*

SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of work in the interests of the Baxter Girls' School took place in the City Hall yesterday. This, a fixture of many years' standing, has elicited a large number of supporters among the ladies of the community, many of whom render valuable assistance, and with the generous sympathy of the public who are invited to buy, a useful institution is materially befriended. Yesterday there was a very attractive display of fancy goods and other articles set out on eleven stalls, while a twelfth provided refreshments. The school girls make the children's dresses and dress the dolls, while the fancy things are usually received from friends at home. It is worthy of mention that when the sale does not result in the entire disposal of the articles a house sale afterwards takes place. Last year Mrs. Wilson, wife of the acting manager of Kowloon Docks, sold nearly \$100 worth of goods after the sale. The ice cream always comes from Government House, but unfortunately on this occasion there were no band performances.

The Stallholders and assistants were:

No. 1 Stall—Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mrs. Lammer, and Miss Wallace.

No. 2 Stall—Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Francis Clark, and Miss Humphreys.

No. 3 Stall—Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Bolles, and Mrs. T. W. Clarke.

No. 4 Stall—Lady Berkeley, Misses Berkeley, and Mrs. Skottowe.

No. 5 (refreshment) Stall—Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Saunders.

No. 6 Stall—Mrs. Master, Misses Master and Miss Hazeland.

No. 7 Stall—Mrs. Turner, Mrs. John Hastings, and Mrs. Ram.

No. 8 Stall—Mrs. Chatham, Miss Chatham, Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. Dowley and the Misses Shelton Hooper.

No. 9 Stall—Mrs. Kenneth Jones, Miss Hunter Blair, and Miss Stewart.

No. 10 Stall—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Trenchard Davis, and Mrs. Sutherland.

No. 11 Stall—Lady Piggott and Mrs. Looker.

No. 12 Stall—Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Chichester, and Mrs. Brown.

The sale opened at half past three. There was no ceremony, but a good number patronised the sale and bought freely. His Excellency the Governor attended later in the afternoon and bestowed his patronage.

CUSTOMS-HOUSES IN MANCHURIA.

ANOTHER DEBATABLE POINT.

It is agreed between Japan and China that the Customs-House shall be established at Tairen simultaneously with that on the frontier in North Manchuria. Vernacular contemporaries observe that in the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Commerce it is stipulated that the Customs duty on goods imported into China by rail shall be reduced to one-third of the rate of Marine Customs. Goods imported from Russia or via Vladivostok will enjoy this immunity, while goods imported through Tairen will have to pay a much higher duty. The Japanese Government will allow the Customs to be established at Tairen only on condition that the immunity above-mentioned under the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Commerce shall be extended to the goods imported via Tairen.—*Japan Chronicle*.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, October 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

George Street, a warder in Victoria Jail, surrendered to his bail on the charge of manslaughter of a prisoner named Wu Luk.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the defendant.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were called:—Messrs. P. C. Knyvett, W. King, S. W. A. Uldall, J. Craik, G. Freedsmann, C. Schullenbach and J. B. Scott.

The Attorney-General informed the Court that the prisoner, who was a warder in the jail, was accused of having feloniously and unlawfully caused the death of a prisoner by striking him, poking him and giving him a blow with a truncheon while the man was engaged at hard labour in the prison. The effect of that blow, it was alleged, was to rupture the spleen of the prisoner, who apparently at that time was suffering from an enlargement of that organ. It appeared that the rupture at the time was slight, for the man made no complaint. The blow was struck about 12.30 p.m. on the 24th ultimo and the prisoner continued at his work of hard labour for the rest of that day during the regulation hours. He appeared to have taken his meals as usual and went to bed, and on the following morning took his meal in the cell and in due course was paraded for hard labour and went to his work. At eight o'clock that morning it was said that deceased fainted. He was taken to the jail hospital and examined by Dr. Moore who could find no external injury to account for the condition the man was in. At about a quarter to eleven that morning Mr. Craig, the assistant superintendent of the jail, saw the deceased in the hospital and deceased made a complaint to him. In consequence of this Mr. Craig sent for several warders, including the accused, and made them file past the place where deceased was lying. The accused was the last of five to pass, and on his passing deceased pointed to him and charged the warder with having struck him with a truncheon on the previous day. Mr. Craig then took the depositions of deceased—which he was entitled to do under the Ordinance, being a Justice of the Peace—in the presence of the accused, and the warder cross-examined the man. What reliance could be placed on what the man said was for the jury to decide. He was evidently worse than anticipated, and on the advice of the jail doctor, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital for further attention. There Dr. Koch examined him, and found that it was necessary to operate at once, and remove the spleen which was ruptured. The great dispute between the Crown and the accused would be as to the cause of that rupture—whether it was a blow, and whether it was the blow the accused was alleged to have given. If the jury found that accused struck the blow which caused the prisoner's death, it was their duty to find him guilty. It was absolutely essential that the persons of prisoners in H.M. jail should be safe from any attack except in such cases where personal punishment was ordered to be inflicted.

Before the evidence for the Crown had concluded the Attorney-General intimated that he did not intend to call further witnesses.

Then Mr. Slade said he proposed to call the prisoner, and the warder was called.

George Street, sworn, said he was a warder in Victoria Jail, and was in charge of the lower yard in the jail in which deceased prisoner was on September 24th. It was not true, as stated, that he struck deceased on the 24th. He never at any time struck him. He had been a warder in the jail for about three years, prior to which he was a corporal in the Derbyshire regiment.

Cross-examined—The 24th ultimo was deceased's first day of hard labour. He could not remember whether deceased was on

shot or stone drill. He left the platform that morning several times, but every warder had to get off to change the drill or teach the men how to do their work. He did not get down to teach that particular man (deceased) how to do his work. Some new men were very clumsy at doing shot drill, but he had no occasion to find fault with anyone that day. He could swear he did not push or strike any man that day.

Mr. Slade then stated that the Attorney-General had not called the whole of his witnesses. The jury should bear in mind that it was always necessary for the Crown to prove their case. The ex-lukong's story was not corroborated by any of the 62 prisoners, neither by the men working on either side of the deceased. With regard to the medical evidence, while one doctor admitted the fact, one would not at first say whether he thought it probable that the deceased could live and work for 24 hours after he had ruptured his spleen, or whether the hæmorrhage caused by a rupture of the spleen would not in all probability incapacitate him from work. Why one doctor should be unwilling to state a perfectly obvious commonsense fact, he could not make out.

His Lordship then explained the salient points to the jury who were unanimous in their verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

PRISONER COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.

Chan Ming, a prisoner who was a witness for the Crown, was then called up.

His Lordship, addressing him, said—I believe that most of the statements you made in the box are lies, but as I am going to commit you to prison for perjury I will specify the precise lie for which you are going to prison. You said that you had been struck only by one European warder and one Indian, thereby denying what you had said in the Police Court, where you said that several warders had struck you. You also said that you had made a complaint to Mr. Craig, whereas it is perfectly plain from the records produced that you had not. I sentence you to three months imprisonment with hard labour.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

"A FINE SPECIMEN OF A BOY."

Pau Fan sued William MacLeod to recover the sum of \$14.28 alleged to be due for wages.

Plaintiff told his Lordship he was employed by the defendant as bill collector at a salary of \$5 a month. He started work on June 1st and left on October 8th, but had received only one month's salary.

Defendant said he employed the plaintiff casually, but the latter had got the idea he was in his employ. The plaintiff was in the employ of another person. Witness had employed him in the month of June, and had paid him. Then when he went away for a time he left the plaintiff in charge of his clothing, and on his return found that it had been damaged to the extent of \$27.50. "He's a fine specimen of a boy," said the defendant in conclusion, "and that is the way he looked after my affairs."

His Lordship—There will be judgment for defendant.

MUST APPEAR IN UNIFORM.

In the case in which Wong Chi, a lukong, was summoned by the Kiu Hing Lung for the recovery of \$15.30, plaintiffs did not appear. When the defendant was called he appeared in civilian outfit.

His Lordship—I don't approve of constables coming down here in plain clothes. They must come in uniform. What did you come down like that for?

Defendant—I didn't know, my Lord.

His Lordship—Well, you had better learn. Constables, soldiers and such like have got to come here in uniform. All right. Run away.

Although the salvage steamer *Protector* has been successful in her efforts to refloat the *Heungshan*, the vessel is blocked by rocks from getting into deep water. It is expected, however, that she will be got clear with the next high tide.

Monday, October 22nd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

THE COST OF TREE PLANTING.

The case was concluded in which Wong Wan and Wong Luk claimed from Yu Wo kai the sum of \$964.85 for the planting of fir trees in the New Territory.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for defendant.

His Lordship said, on the conclusion of the evidence, that he was perfectly satisfied no planting or sowing had been done by plaintiffs, although a number of pits had been dug. As they did no planting they should get something less than the contract price of the work.

Mr. Gardiner said that having regard to all the circumstances and the delay caused the plaintiffs, he would ask for the full contract price—11 cash per furlong.

His Lordship—You have my views and it is for you, gentlemen, to decide.

Mr. Gardiner—It is for your Lordship to decide.

His Lordship—I can decide straight off, but I wanted to give you an opportunity of coming to terms.

Mr. Gardiner—Well, my Lord, I consent to judgment.

His Lordship said he would fix the price at three cash per furlong.

Mr. Gardiner—But the defendant made it impossible for us to fulfil our obligations.

His Lordship—That is what you say.

Mr. Gardiner—And Mr. Dunn said the same in his evidence.

His Lordship—I will give judgment at eight cash per furlong for 666 feet, and three cash per furlong for the balance of 105,000 feet. All this trouble has been brought about among themselves. The contractor got 21 cents from the Government, and sub-contracts have been let until the last man got eleven cents, at which price it seems he has been let in.

Tuesday, October 23rd.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR WARD.

Francis Ward, Sanitary Inspector, surrendered to his bail, and was arraigned on charges of accepting bribes on divers dates for the following amounts:—(1) \$30 (2) \$10; (3) \$10; (4) \$15; (5) \$20. He was further charged with obstructing the course of justice.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for accused.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following special jurors were empanelled:—C. H. Ross (foreman), A. Lidger, A. S. Mibara, D. W. Craik, E. H. Hinds, A. Haupt and W. H. T. Davis.

The Attorney-General, in opening, said the accused was a sanitary inspector, and was charged shortly with the double offence of obtaining from a latrine-keeper a bribe or bribes in certain days mentioned in the indictment, and with endeavouring subsequently to the appointment of a Royal Commission—appointed by the Governor-in-Council to inquire into the workings of the Sanitary Board, and particularly with respect to whether there was any corruption existing among those who had to work the law—to persuade one of the persons connected with this latrine to leave the country in order to prevent him giving evidence before the Commission. The real motive of acting thus suggested by the Crown was to prevent this man giving evidence of certain entries which it would appear he had made in certain books which had been seized by the Commission. To paraphrase then, it amounted to this: That Inspector Ward received a bribe from the latrine-keeper to improperly influence him in the execution of his duty. When it became likely that the

evidence would be brought home to the accused, he tried to persuade this man to leave the country. It was an offence against Common Law to abstain from giving evidence before a commission lawfully appointed under the Statute. It was also an offence to obstruct or hinder any person or body of persons from the performance of a duty imposed upon him or them by law. The question was whether he should be able to establish against the prisoner a state of facts which would bring him within the danger of the law. If the speaker could establish the facts that accused did obtain the money, and did endeavour, after the Commission was appointed and the books seized, to get the man who drew the entries of payments to him to leave the country, that would be proof that Ward obstructed the duty imposed on that man. The accused was sometime between December, 1904, and April, 1905, a sanitary inspector in charge of No. 5 health district. In 1905 he was transferred to No. 4 health district for the month of July only. At the end of July or August 1st, 1905, accused was transferred to No. 9 district, and continued in charge of that district till May 1st, 1906, when he was transferred to No. 10. During the period for which the charges of misconduct were brought against him, he was employed on districts Nos. 4, 5, 9 and 10. District inspectors were in charge of latrines, and according to the rules had to inspect every latrine each morning. The rules were very rigid with regard to cleanliness such as tarring, disinfecting and limewashing. The latrines which came under the accused inspector's purview were at No. 2 Gough Street in No. 5 health district, No. 5 First Street, the same district, and No. 3 San To Lane in 10 health district. A man named Chan Pui, who lived with his son at No. 2 Water Street, was the owner of these latrines. The latrines were managed by the son who kept the accounts and visited each latrine every morning. In this way he came in contact with Inspector Ward, who was there to see the Ordinance properly carried out. It was alleged by Chan Tsun that on December 30th, 1904, he gave Inspector Ward \$30 as a Christmas present, he then being the manager of the latrines and Ward the Sanitary inspector of the district. In April 1905 the next payment was made. According to Chan Tsun he was sent for and went to see the inspector at his house. When he got there the inspector told him he wanted to borrow \$10, and the \$10 was advanced. On August 10th the man said he went again to the house of accused in consequence of another message received, and the inspector again asked for the loan of \$10, and it was paid over. Again, on the 25th of the same month \$15 was borrowed by the inspector. Chan Tsun would tell the jury why he did not press for repayment or sue for the recovery of the money. Then on December 24th the day before Christmas, the man made the inspector a Christmas present of \$30. That was how things went on up to the end of December, 1905. There were no large sums paid, but the largeness of the amount was no criterion at all, as it was just as bad to take a bribe of \$5 as of \$10. In consequence, it must be assumed, of rumours that all was not right in the Sanitary Department, the Governor-in-Council appointed a commission to inquire into the working of the department, also into the question raised as to whether there was any corruption. That commission was issued on May 10th, about four months after the last "cumsha" stated to have been given to the inspector. The commission was duly constituted under royal warrant and gazetted.

Mr. Slade—That will have to be proved.

The Attorney-General, after reading the notice about the Commission which appeared in the *Gazette*, said it was very important to bear in mind what the nature of the inquiry was. Of the two objects of inquiry, one was alleged corruption. On June 21st, the Commission, which was invested with extremely large power, seized the books of the owners of the latrines in question, and later it was found that there were entries of payments made to the inspector. Whether they were forged entries or not was a question for the jury to determine. During the period from 1904 to 1905 these Chans might have had it in their wicked mind to bring a false charge against the inspector, but the fact remained to

be explained how in the books seized by the Commission such entries appeared. He trusted, with everyone concerned in the inquiry, that the inspector might be able to satisfactorily free their minds of anything against him. On June 2nd the accused went to Chan Pui's house at seven in the evening and asked him to send his son, Chan Tsun, to the country—that meant out of the colony to China. Chan Pui would further state that on the 25th of the same month he received a message calling him from his house to the latrine in San Po Lane. When he went there he found Inspector Ward alone, and declares that, on that occasion Ward spoke to him in Chinese, complained that his son had not gone away, and asked him to send him away. Then it was stated by Chan Tsun that on the 28th June he received a message, in consequence of which he went to the branch office of the Sanitary Department in Pokfulam Road and saw the accused, who again urged him to leave the colony, and promised if he did so to look after his latrines for him. These facts would be sworn to, and the Attorney-General submitted that corroboration was not necessary, although it was usually desirable. He would produce the books showing the entries of amounts paid to accused.

Mr. Slade—Entries in books, the Attorney-General knows perfectly well, are not permissible in evidence. I have refrained from interrupting him, but when he says corroboration is not necessary, I say he is entirely wrong.

The Attorney-General—This is my submission, and the law is the authority and will direct us. As I shall show presently, corroboration is not necessary in law. The case against the accused is the commission of a statutory offence, that is of obtaining a bribe. That which was and is in England a Common Law offence has been made here a statutory offence; that is to say, there is a special ordinance with respect to the accepting of bribes. The second case against the accused was the Common Law offence, as he submitted, of obstructing and hindering the performance of a duty imposed by law. When the Commission was issued by the Governor-in-Council it was issued under the authority of an ordinance of this colony. The Commission imposed upon the commissioners certain duties, explicit, clear and positive. Among those duties was that of inquiring into the very serious and important public question as to whether or not there was corruption among the officers of the Sanitary Board. On account of the power possessed by them that Commission issued certain subpoenas, seized certain books, and ordered the production of books of witnesses—

Mr. Slade—I do object to my friend referring to the contents of those books.

The Attorney-General—In the course of my argument I must.

Mr. Slade—He ought not to refer to specific entries in books.

The Attorney-General—The books contain certain entries which the Commission would require to have established for them to be proved. The persons to prove those entries are Chan Tsun and Chan Pui. The accused is charged with endeavouring to dissuade Chan Tsun from giving that evidence. It is not a question of whether Chan would or would not give evidence, whether he pleased or was inclined, because the Commission has all the powers of a Supreme Court to compel the witness to answer questions, and witnesses are as much bound to answer before the Commission as before your Lordship.

In support of his contention, the Attorney-General referred to a case in Archibald's Criminal Pleadings.

Mr. Slade—That is an Irish case, my Lord.

The Attorney-General—Even though it is Irish it is good law.

His Lordship—Your case is that the accused endeavoured to persuade the men not to give evidence.

The Attorney-General—That is it.

His Lordship—Well, we can keep it entirely to the question of persuasion.

The Attorney-General—Yes. You dissuade by your persuasive manner a witness from giving evidence.

The Attorney-General then referred to the case of the Queen against Vreches, 1 Q.B.D., and said in that case it was held to be an indictable misdemeanour to prepare false

evidence to be used before an arbitrator, and there was no difference in principle between a man manufacturing evidence to be used before a Court of Inquiry or a Court of Arbitration, and a man preventing evidence from being used before a Court of Inquiry in a public matter. His Lordship was aware there were certain duties imposed upon coroners when inquiring into deaths.

Mr. Slade—A coroner can commit for trial on his warrant.

His Lordship—I don't quite see the point Mr. Slade is going to make out of this.

Mr. Slade—The coroner inquires and directs the jury to come to a conclusion. The jury find the verdict, and on that verdict a man may be committed for trial. The point is that acts done to prevent witnesses giving evidence before a court of law or arbitration might be criminal, but to prevent a witness giving evidence before the Commission, which was merely got up to report certain matters to the Governor of the colony, is not.

The Attorney-General—If you can get rid of one witness with impunity you could get rid of the whole lot of them, and then, if my learned friend's argument was of any force, there would be no virtue attached to the Commission.

When further authorities had been quoted His Lordship said—Now I see what the point is; it might simplify matters at this hearing if it is reserved for the full court.

The Attorney-General said it was absolutely obvious that if the statute enjoined upon a body of men the performance of a duty, it must be wrong to prevent those men performing that duty, and if there was no statute making it an offence, then it was a misdemeanour at Common Law. More especially was it so where the duty was not of private interest, but of public benefit. The Commission, in the public interests of this colony, was making an inquiry about the charges of corruption against sanitary inspectors which were being bandied about on the tongue of rumour. He might say at once that the case against the accused would depend on the amount of credibility attached to the evidence of the man, Chan Pui, and his son. The son was the person who said he paid the money under circumstances which he (counsel) submitted amounted to bribery. It might be contended, in fact it would be contended, that these persons were themselves liable to be indicted for giving bribes, and that therefore they were participators in the same offence. This case must be left to the jury. They could reject Chan Pui and Chan Tsun's evidence, if they liked, and say they wanted further evidence, but if, after the whole of it, they believed Chan Pui and Chan Tsun, they should find the prisoner guilty. It was not law that a man could not be convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of an approver. In practice it was right and proper for the presiding judge to point out to the jury that it was dangerous to commit a man upon the evidence of an approver. The Medical Officer of Health was the one called for the Crown.

Dr. Francis Clark, sworn, said he was the Government Medical officer, and was lately acting as Chief Medical Officer. Accused was a sanitary inspector, and was appointed on March 1904. It was part of his duty to see the latrine bye-laws were carried out under certain bye-laws issued for guidance. Accused joined on a salary of £170 a year rising by £5 a year to £215. He was now receiving a salary of £80 a year converted into dollars. That was his total salary. There were no other emoluments. The district inspectors were under seniors; each senior had two district inspectors under him.

Cross-examined—Accused joined from the police. Sanitary inspectors got an allowance for proficiency in the Chinese language. There were three grades, and increases were paid with increased knowledge. Ward had not passed any examination.

A. Carter, Sanitary Surveyor, said on March 1st defendant was placed in charge of No. 5 health district.

Senior Inspector T. P. Connolly stated that he had been in charge of health districts 9 and 10 since January 31st, 1902. Inspector Ward was transferred from No. 5 to No. 9 on August 1st, 1905. He remained on No. 9 till April

30th, 1906, after which he was transferred to No. 10 district.

Cross-examined—Chan Tsun was in the district office on or about June 23th, when witness entered. Ward was there and said he had brought Chan Tsun for a case of chloride of lime for his latrine. Witness then instructed the clerk to go to the store and requisition, but he replied that there was no lime in stock. Then, through the clerk, witness told Chan Tsun that there was no lime and that he had better return in a day or two when he would get his issue of chloride of lime. Later, lime was issued and signed for. On that occasion nothing was said in witness' presence about the commission or witnesses. Witness did not speak Chinese, and Chan Tsun did not speak to him when he entered the office. So far as witness knew, Ward knew little Chinese. It was his duty to supervise the work of the accused, but he did not see how the latrines were kept, as it was district inspectors work. He had visited latrines casually.

Re-examined—The lessees ought to keep the latrines clean all the time. The Inspector had to visit latrines on his morning patrol. It was necessary for him to visit them once in 24 hours, but he was not instructed to pay surprise visits. He ought, though, to efficiently perform his work. Witness arrived at the district office at nine in the morning.

The Attorney-General—And when you arrived you found Chan Tsun and Mr. Ward together there?

Mr. Slade—I object. This is a witness for the Crown, and I have cross-examined him. The Attorney-General has the right only to re-examine him, whereas the whole of his questions are cross-examination.

His Lordship—At present I don't see any objection.

Mr. Slade—My friend is cross-examining this witness, not re-examining him as he ought to do.

In answer to the question witness said he found defendant and Chan Tsun at the office.

His Lordship—Were there any other people in the office?

Witness—Yes, District Inspector Kelly was there, the Chinese telephone clerk and an interpreter from No. 10 district.

Chan Pui, declared, said he lived at 2 Water Street, which was his family house. He owned a number of latrines in the city which were liable to the supervision of the sanitary authorities. He employed a person to collect monies paid for the use of the latrines. His son was in charge of them, and kept accounts of the profits made. He also saw that the law regarding tarring, cleansing and whitewashing was carried out. The books were kept at witness' family house. He remembered being served with a subpoena on June 22nd to attend the Sanitary Commission. His son was not at home at the time. When it was served witness was asked to produce his books. He handed them over, went with the European sergeant to the central police station, and from there to the Colonial Secretary's office. Nobody, excepting witness, his son and the manager, was interested in these latrines. On June 23rd, at 7 p.m., accused called at witness' private house. Another man, named Wong, accompanied him. That was the day after his books had been taken to the Commission. Inspector Ward had been in his family house on a previous occasion. Whenever he passed he called in; he always passed and always called in. Accused never sat in witness' house before. On the occasion mentioned they had a talk. Chan Tsun was not present. Mr. Ward spoke to him through an interpreter.

Mr. Slade—I object to the conversation unless my friend undertakes to call the interpreter. Then this man's statement could be received as confirming what the interpreter said. Ward going to that house, as is alleged, with an interpreter, shows *prima facie* that Ward cannot speak Chinese. What Ward said to the interpreter, if it could be repeated, would of course be evidence against him, but for this man to say what the interpreter said to him is not evidence against Ward. Unless this is proved to be a correct translation the evidence is not admissible.

The Attorney-General—Ward, by taking the interpreter with him, constituted that man as his agent, and what the agent said by the

authority of his employer, Ward, is evidence. When the witness has told us what Ward said there, it will be quite competent for the latter to satisfy the jury that the agent exceeded his authority and said more than he was told, or that he said something he was not told. What the interpreter, who is Ward's agent, told the witness must not be precluded from the jury.

Mr. Slade—As my friend is suggesting what position to take up, it is only fair to state that the accused says he was not at that house that night. This evidence says that Ward came to his house with another man but the other man is not produced.

His Lordship—I think I will put this question (To interpreter)—Ask the witness to explain how the conversation, which he says took place, was carried on.

Witness—Accused spoke to the interpreter in English, which I did not understand, and the man interpreted to me.

His Lordship—I think it would be impossible, to reject evidence of that nature, because it would enable the accused to defeat altogether the ends of justice. Statements which he himself made are admissible.

Mr. Slade—The rules of evidence are rigid, and are rigidly applied in criminal cases.

His Lordship—I realise that.

Mr. Slade—If my friend is going to call Wong, all right. If not, I cannot admit the statement. This evidence is not admissible until it is proved to be a correct translation of what Ward said.

His Lordship—At present I am inclined to think it is admissible, but I will look the point up during the tiffin hour.

The court then adjourned.

After tiffin his Lordship said he had considered the question, which might often arise. He had to consider the question, as if the whole issue of "guilty" or "not guilty" depended on it, that was to say whether the words spoken constituted an offence and there was no other offence. The objection taken was that they did not know what the man said. If the rule was, as alleged, that evidence was not admissible without the interpreter, it would enable the accused to destroy all the evidence of the offence with which he was charged. It seemed to his Lordship that the rule of evidence could not be so applied as to enable a person accused, to destroy all evidence against himself. He must decide that it was admissible to put this statement in, but considered the nonproduction of the interpreter was a question for comment.

Mr. Slade—Our point is that he never existed and they can't produce an imaginary man.

The Attorney-General—He's something like Mrs. Harris.

Continuing, Chan Pui said he did not know the man Wong, neither had he seen him before, or since that evening. The interpreter asked if the office money had been entered in the books. Witness replied that there were entries. They then taught him what to tell his son in order to make him go back to the country and not return. If he went away from the colony, the accused through the interpreter, said he would look after witness' interest. Accused then repeated the sentence in Chinese.

Did you order your son to leave the country?—No. I did not want him to go.

He was your manager?—Yes.

Did you send him away as promised?—No; I did not.

Witness spoke to seeing Lau Long Hing on the 25th June last. On the way to his house he met accused, who spoke to him in Chinese, saying "I see your son has not yet gone away." Witness replied "The upper department has not yet called him. We will see about it when they do." Witness had no intention of sending his son away. He returned to his family house and accused proceeded in the direction of the branch office.

Cross-examined—He had six latrines on lease and had two of his own. There were two men to look after each, and they received the money. A latrine with two entrances would have four men. The men would hand the money over to his son at the family house once or twice a day. Every now and then as defendant passed his family house he would tell witness to instruct his son to have certain places whitewashed. Accused had never sent for him except once, and that was

on the 25th June, when he responded to the call.

Lo Long Hing said he was in charge of the latrine at No. 3 Sam To Lane.

Was it inspected every day?—Yes, at times;—sometimes always (laughter).

Cross-examined—When Inspector Ward came round he usually came alone but sometimes he was accompanied by another. When the Inspector complained of the condition, witness attended to the matter himself. Sometimes he made the complaints directly, and at other times through the interpreter.

Alfred Carter, recalled, produced a document showing Inspector Ward's salary in dollars for 1904-5.

Chan Tsun, sworn, stated that he was Chan Pui's son, and lived with his father at No. 2 Water Street. He was the general manager of his father's latrines and looked after them. The money collected from them was handed over to him, and with it he defrayed his expenses, putting the balance aside. Witness kept an account of the monies paid out, and entered all payments made in connection with the latrines in an account book. Witness knew the accused; having first made his acquaintance between July and August, 1904, at the latrine in Gough Street. He was then in charge of No. 5 district. Money transactions had taken place between accused and witness. First he gave accused a "cumsha," then accused borrowed money from him which had not been repaid. The latrines were then under the inspector's supervision, so witness gave him a Christmas present of \$30 in December, 1904. This payment was entered in the book in which he kept the latrine accounts. This "cumsha" was made at the third floor of 27 Pohingfong. On April 19th, 1905, witness lent accused another \$10 in the same house, and again in August 10th there was a loan of \$10; on the 25th, \$15. Witness made entries in the book for these amounts in his own hand.

Mr. Slade objected to the book going in.

His Lordship—The book is not admissible as evidence.

The Attorney-General—A book seized under certain circumstances is admissible in evidence as it supports the witness to the extent that he made an entry. I submit that any witness may say he made certain payments to certain persons on given dates, and ask to be allowed to refresh his memory by referring to a book.

His Lordship—Supposing he simply said he made notes on a bit of paper? He couldn't produce those notes.

The Attorney-General—But he could look at them to refresh his memory.

His Lordship—I think you've got as far as you can.

The Attorney-General—On count 6 it will perhaps be necessary to put the books in.

His Lordship—The facts you have got will carry you to that, but no further. I have some difficulty in seeing that the entries themselves are very material, as your charge is obstructing a person who was called as a witness.

Witness, continuing, said he gave accused \$20 for a Christmas present on December 24th, 1905. He saw Mr. Ward personally and handed him the money at No. 2 Chater Street. Accused, who was lying on the bed, on receiving the money, called his boy to interpret. Witness was out when his father's books were seized. He received a subpoena from the Commission to attend before it (subpoena, dated June 30th, put in). Shortly before that he met the accused at a latrine. On June 28th he went to the branch office of the Sanitary Department at Pokfulam Road in consequence of a message received. This was at 9 a.m. When witness arrived at the office the accused was there, also two Chinese interpreters. The inspector spoke to him through an interpreter.

Mr. Slade—Another objection, My Lord. These are interpreters in the employ of the Sanitary Board, and my friend has no intention of calling them.

Objection noted.

Witness continuing—Accused said: "The books are now seized relating to latrines. They were kept by you. You are the only one who made all the entries of the presents and money given to me. You, being the only one, if you leave, there will be an end to everything." Witness said it would be time enough for him to go when the Government found out about

the entries. He went to the branch office that morning because he was told to call on important business. He did not go of his own accord to ask for chloride of lime for the use of the latrines.

Cross-examined—Witness got chloride of lime from the branch office. He asked the senior inspector for it, but did not ask for any at the end of June or the beginning of July. He could not speak English, so he spoke to Inspector Connolly through an interpreter. He spoke to him at the branch office on June 28th. Inspector Connolly was going into the office when witness was going out, and the former beckoned to him. On that occasion he spoke to the inspector with respect to lime. The only other inspector in the office was the accused. He had seen Inspector Kelly before, but did not know him, although he knew he was in charge of No. 9 district. Accused could speak a little Chinese. Witness knew this because sometimes the inspector spoke to him in Chinese; at other times he would speak through an interpreter. On the morning in question he was in the office about ten minutes. That was the only occasion on which he went to the office about that time. When he gave the accused the Christmas present on December 24th, he was lying on his bed in his own house. Witness managed eight of his father's latrines, and knew the sanitary bye-laws relating to latrines well. He obeyed those bye-laws, and his latrines were kept in good order. Accused from time to time used to tell him things which ought to be done to the latrines, and he used to do them. The inspector usually visited latrines between 7 and 8 a.m. Witness inspected all his latrines once every two days. Each latrine-keeper kept a book, and witness wrote the amount received daily from each in the different books. The keepers did not always see him make the entries.

Mr. Slade—I suggest to you that when you want a little money on your own account you put down an entry "paid inspector so much."

Witness—It is my own business, and I can spend as much money as I like.

His Lordship then questioned witness.

When you found the accused in bed at 2 Chater Street, you say he called his "boy" and he acted as interpreter. Why did he do that?—I don't know.

Did he call him as if he couldn't speak Chinese and was obliged to call him?—I don't know. Perhaps he looked as if he didn't like to speak Chinese.

Did he call him because he couldn't speak Chinese?—That I can't say.

Did he wait before calling the boy?—Perhaps he was afraid if he spoke Chinese he might get stuck in the conversation and not be able to explain.

The case was adjourned.

Wednesday, October 24th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR WARD.

The hearing of the charges of bribery and intimidation preferred against Sanitary Inspector Francis Ward, was continued.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for accused.

The same jurors were again empanelled.

Before the next witness was called Mr. Slade asked that the Court Interpreter be allowed to make a literal translation of the statement said to have been made to Chan Pui by the accused. It read:—"You call son go away, I look after your latrines. Your son make what not go, eh? Up top yet not already ask arrived at. They ask when will reckon can meet contact. They ask you call your son go away. Ask when will day reckon on."

The Attorney-General put in the Government Gazette of 11th May, 1906, stating that it bore on page 759 the Commission issued by the Governor of Hongkong in Council. In this connection he referred his Lordship

to section 26, sub-section 2 of the Evidence Ordinance which declared that the Hongkong Government Gazette, and any Government Gazette in any country, colony or dependency in His Majesty's dominions should be proof by a fair production thereof before the Court. Sub-section 3 of the said Ordinance stated that all proclamations, acts and nominations of appointment appearing in such Gazette could be proved by the production thereof.

The next witness was W. Bowen Rowlands, but as he was unwell, the Attorney-General asked permission to read his evidence, in which he stated that the subpoenas in this case were issued by him by order of the Commission.

The Attorney-General—I now propose to call Mr. Fraser, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Slade—We have received no notice of this.

The Attorney-General—We gave you notice to produce your bank account.

His Lordship—You propose to call Mr. Fraser?

The Attorney-General—To produce the bank account of the prisoner.

His Lordship—Do you say notice has been given?

The Attorney-General—I gave them notice and it is evidence against the prisoner.

Mr. Slade—The Crown have no right to put in any witness without giving notice to the other side.

His Lordship—I understand notice has been given.

Mr. Slade—No.

The Attorney-General—Listen to the notice read before you say that [reads]. If you don't produce the book I am entitled to call evidence.

Mr. Slade—Here in a criminal case the Attorney-General requests the prisoner to produce a document which has absolutely nothing to do with the matter at issue. He cannot compel him to produce anything whatsoever.

The Attorney-General—As far as my standing goes in what I have done, I would refer you to section 20 of the Evidence Act. Our Ordinance incorporates the special English enactment making bankers' books evidence in criminal and civil cases. I will have to prove that the book was at the time of making the entry, one of the ordinary books of the bank; that it was made in the ordinary course of business, and that it was in the control of the bank.

His Lordship—What book is it you want?

The Attorney-General—His Savings Bank pass book.

His Lordship—I don't think there is any notice to produce in criminal proceedings, but you can call evidence if you like.

The Attorney-General—That was only a matter of courtesy. I am not bound to ask them to produce. There is no law to say you cannot call a witness, but it is a matter of comment that the Attorney-General should call a witness who was not examined before the Magistrate. It is not the law to say that because a witness was not called before the magistrate he could not be called by the prosecution without notice being given.

The Attorney-General quoted cases in support of his contention and stated that if an accused person did not produce what he was ordered, they could call secondary evidence.

Mr. Slade—No one is disputing that, but you have not gone about it in the proper way.

His Lordship—You gave notice to produce the book?

The Attorney-General—Yes, and they went to it, so I propose now to call the bank clerk.

Mr. Slade—You should have gone about it in the proper way.

His Lordship—I cannot shut out evidence if it is admissible.

Mr. Slade—If proper forms are not adopted, the Court shall refuse to allow evidence to be called.

The Attorney-General—What have I done?

Mr. Slade—You have not given proper notice.

His Lordship—He calls on you to produce and you don't produce. The question is whether you do produce?

Mr. Slade—I don't. Notice to produce has to be given, and notice at the same time has to be given that in default of producing documents secondary evidence will be called to prove such documents. That has not been done.

His Lordship—Unless there is a regular form I don't think there is anything irregular.

Mr. Slade—Why should notice be allowed to pass in a criminal case which would not be accepted in a civil case?

His Lordship—I am not quite clear on that.

Mr. Slade—I am entitled to disregard that notice entirely if they do not choose to do things properly.

The Attorney-General quoted from the case of the Attorney-General v. Le Marchant in the Term Reports, and said it had been determined that in a criminal prosecution you might give notice to the defendant to produce a paper in his possession, and in case he neglected to produce it other evidence could be called.

His Lordship decided to allow the evidence.

A. S. Fraser, clerk in charge of the Hongkong Savings Bank, said the extract produced was a correct one of the account of Francis Ward. Witness copied the extract from the bank book, entries of which were made by a bank clerk.

The Attorney-General—I will put the extract in.

Mr. Slade—I object, my Lord; it has not been proved to be the account of the accused.

The Attorney-General (to witness)—Do you know Mr. Ward?

Witness—No.

Mr. Slade—Then, I object. Nothing can be produced and put in as evidence against any body unless he is proved to be connected with it in some way. There may be a dozen Francis Wards in the Colony.

His Lordship—When an account is opened is there no book in which a description of depositors is taken down?

Witness—No.

After further argument Mr. Slade admitted that the extract from the accused's pass book was correct.

Detective Sergeant Watt was then called and gave evidence as to serving a subpoena on Chan Pui at 2 Water Street, directing him to attend at the Commission with his books. Witness first took Chan Pui to the detective office, and then left him in charge of Chinese Sergeant 290. Chan Pui was taken to the detective office so that he could be shown the way to the Council Chambers where the Commission was sitting.

Cross-examined—After taking Chan Pui to the detective office witness did not know what became of him.

Mr. Slade thought he could save a lot of time by allowing the bank account to go in, as accused admitted the accuracy of it.

Lance Sergeant Chan Chik deposed to attending with Sergeant Watt on June 22nd at Chan Pui's house to serve a subpoena, when he was taken to the detective office with his books. Witness then accompanied Chan Pui to the Colonial Secretary's office with his books, which were handed over to the chief clerk. Witness did not know his name, but said he looked like a chief clerk because he was a European.

Cross-examined—He did not take Chan Pui direct to the Colonial Secretary's office because he was instructed to take him to the Central Police Station.

This closed the case for the Crown.

His Lordship—As you have closed your case there is one thing I want to call your attention to. There is no evidence of misfeasance by the defendant in connection with his duties. The Crown has produced no evidence that the work has been badly done in consequence of the alleged bribes, nor has any evidence been called that the Sanitary Board is dissatisfied with the way the work was done; therefore we must assume that the work was well done.

The Attorney-General—We must assume that the bribe, if taken, did not produce the result for which it was intended. I submit to your Lordship that it does not make it any the less an offence to accept a bribe if you fool the person who bribes you, and it amounts to this: you are doing a doubly immoral act if it can be considered immoral to take advantage of a person who endeavours to bribe you. That cannot affect the jury's view of the case, and I submit it is immaterial to the issue.

Mr. Slade, in opening the defence, submitted that the Crown had failed to make up a case. The Bribery Ordinance laid down that it was an offence to give any sum of money to a public officer, or for a public

officer to receive any sum of money with a view to influence his conduct as such public officer.

His Lordship—There is the definition of a bribe first.

Mr. Slade said a bribe included any money received which was not receivable by law, and \$5 for a game of bridge could be included if the definition were stretched. What could, and what was possible to form a bribe? Money. But money which was receivable by law could not under any circumstances be considered to be a bribe. That was the definition of a bribe.

His Lordship—It is not an exhaustive definition, and cannot come under the Common Law definition of a bribe.

Mr. Slade said it did not attempt to. The Ordinance said that money not received in pursuance of the law, money received by a public officer, would constitute an offence. But the intent had to be proved in the same way as the acceptance of the money. In this case they had to go further than the mere words of the ordinance. It was necessary to go to the indictment and see what was exactly the charge in this case. The indictment said 'to influence accused's conduct as such sanitary officer in connection with latrines,' so it was limited to latrines. The intent had to be proved, and intent could be proved by consequences. That he received the money with intent to influence his mind could be proved by his acts, by his neglect of duty, and it had to be proved one way or the other. What was the evidence? That the man Chan Tsun gave him a sum of money as a Christmas present, and on two or three other occasions lent him some money. That was all the evidence the Crown had called, and he submitted that that evidence was not enough to support the charges. With regard to the last three counts of the indictment, they disclosed no legal offence. In one of the cases quoted by the learned Attorney-General, the Queen v. Price, 12 Q B D., the justice laid down that there was nothing in a crime unless it was plainly forbidden by law. It had been laid down again in many, many cases, that the Judges could not make anything a crime which had not been laid down to be a crime clearly, or by Act of Parliament. Of course the applications of well-known principles to new sets of facts where they perfectly, clearly and unmistakably applied, was not the creation of a new crime; it was merely a new manifestation of some crime. What were the grounds on which the learned Attorney-General contended that the acts alleged to have been done by the accused with regard to witnesses for the prosecution constituted a crime? First of all, what were those acts? It was alleged that he asked the man's father, and that he asked the man himself to go away from the Colony and not appear as a witness before the Commission. At that time Chan Tsun had not been summoned as a witness before the Commission. That was an important fact. No evidence was given as to when he was summoned, and as to when or how the subpoena was served. What were the principles under which the Attorney-General submitted to His Lordship that those acts constituted a crime. He said first that the Commission was of the nature of a Court of Law, that it was something analogous to a Coroner's Inquiry, and that it was interference with a witness duly summoned to attend at a judicial inquiry. Counsel submitted that this Commission, the constitution of which was contained in the proclamation of the Governor in the copy of the Gazette put in, was not a Court of Justice in any sense of the word. It was a private inquiry, an inquiry in camera, which was to report merely to the Governor. It had no executive or judicial function of any description. It was a body of men got together and given certain powers, to report for the information of the Governor. What they reported might be acted upon, or it might not, at the Governor's pleasure. He submitted that such a body was in no sense analogous to a Court of Justice, and that the analogy presented by the Attorney-General broke down. Then the Attorney-General suggested as an alternative that any act done to obstruct the performance by any person of a statutory duty, constituted a misdemeanour, and in support of that he quoted some somewhat loose words used by one

judge in a case where such words were not strictly necessary for the decision in point.

His Lordship—Supposing as a matter of fact accused had succeeded in removing this witness. Supposing he had persuaded him to leave the Colony?

Mr. Slade—Even then, he was not a witness at that time. He had not been subpoenaed and might or might not have been called as a witness before the Commission.

The Attorney-General—Any attempt to stifle evidence is in Common Law a misdemeanour.

Mr. Slade—That is an assertion my friend cites without any authority.

The Attorney-General referred to Chitty's Criminal Law, Volume 2, page 235, which said that this was an offence indictable at common law. The mere attempt to stifle evidence was also criminal, though the persuasion should not succeed, on the general principle that intent to commit the crime was in itself criminal.

Mr. Slade—My learned friend's quotation does not carry him far. He does not lay down what amounts to stifling evidence.

His Lordship—I am of opinion, for the reasons explained to the jury, that there is a case for the jury on the first counts of bribery, by the fact of money having been given to a public officer. The question of intent will be left for the jury to decide. On the second count I am of opinion that this is an offence against the Common Law on the general ground that the indictment lays, interfering with the performance of a duty which is imposed by statute.

The Attorney-General—In respect to your Lordship's announcement of your intention of letting the case go before the jury on the first counts, I would like to call your attention to the wording of the Bribery Statute, 1 of 1898, Section 3, under which the accused is indicted, provides for any public officer taking a bribe with a view to influence his conduct as such public officer, or to incline him to do or omit to do any act contrary to his duty. The section constitutes two offences: the offence to take a bribe, and the other offence is to take a bribe to induce him to omit to do, or not to do his duty.

Mr. Slade informed the jury that he was going to call accused himself as a witness under the new Ordinance, to give evidence on his own behalf, and the learned Attorney-General would have full opportunity to cross-examine him. Counsel would not state anything accused was going to say beyond the statement that he denied the charges against him. There were five charges of bribery, and with regard to the first four it was impossible to call any evidence other than the man himself, as the alleged offence was committed so long ago. It was impossible for him to say where he was or what he was doing on any of those days, but by a piece of good luck his last bribe was alleged to have been taken when his movements could be stated by the evidence of other people. Most men could remember what they did on Christmas Eve, and accused would say that he went to mass at St. Joseph's Church at ten o'clock that morning, and afterwards went to St. Patrick's Club where he remained until sometime in the afternoon with friends. With regard to the first of the five charges the man's bank book had been produced, and he said it was a correct copy. With regard to the last three charges, they being of more recent date, it had been possible to obtain some evidence with regard to his movements on one of those days. It would be proved by two lighthouse keepers from Green Island that he went there on one of the days on which he was alleged to have been persuading the witness not to appear before the Commission. One of the men could only say that he was over there on a Saturday at the end of June, but could not say which Saturday. The other man would say he was sure it was the Saturday of the 23rd, because it was the day before St. John's day. With regard to the allegation made by Chan Tsun of what took place on April 28th at the branch office of the Sanitary Board at Pokfulam Road, he was in the happy position of being able to call before the jury several other people who were present on that day, and they would prove what took place, which was not what was alleged to have taken place. What in fact took place was that he went there to get lime, asked for lime, and went away. The man who interpreted for the accused on that day would say there was no

suggestion of getting the witness away. These events were said to have taken place while the Commission was sitting. If the jury came to the conclusion that the story of the witnesses for the prosecution could not be received on certain material points, they should come to the conclusion that they ought not to accept the rest of it and find the accused not guilty.

Addressing His Lordship Mr. Slade said—There is one other point in which I wish to ask your Lordship's assistance: that is with regard to the Chinese which the accused is charged with having spoken to Chan Pui. The only evidence it seems to me which would be really of great weight with regard to the likelihood of his knowledge of advanced Chinese would be the evidence of an unimpeachable character who understands Chinese himself. That evidence is not easily procurable, but I venture to ask that the Registrar might be allowed to make a statement on oath after examining him.

His Lordship—You wish to know whether a man two years in China could have arrived at this proficiency? As far as my permission is required I shall give it, but perhaps the Registrar would not care to undertake the task.

The Attorney-General—It depends on the man. I have known a man who could speak the language after being here three months. It is a matter for the jury.

His Lordship—It is quite legitimate to tender such evidence, but what consideration the jury will give to it is another matter. It is an important statement that a Chinese conversation was held.

The Attorney-General—And the question is whether a man who is a sanitary inspector could learn that much Chinese in two years.

His Lordship—I see no objection to the evidence being given.

Francis Ward was then called and sworn. He said he came to Hongkong in 1900 with a detachment of the Royal Engineers, in which he was an electrician. He purchased his discharge on November 11th, 1902, and joined the police. On March 1st, 1904, he transferred from the police to the Sanitary Department, in which he had continued to the present time. Witness could speak a little Chinese but could not say what he was supposed to have said to Chan Pui. He had been learning Chinese, but he did not know enough to pass the first examination. If he could pass this he would be promoted from a third to a second class inspector. His present pay was £170 a year. If he passed this examination he would rise to £200 a year. It was not true that he had received \$30 from Chan Tsun in December, 1904; at that time he did not know the man. He had never received the sum of \$30 from him. Neither had he received \$10 in April, 1905, \$10 on the 10th August, \$15 on the 25th August, nor \$20 on December 24th, 1905. On the morning of 24th December last witness left his house about 9.30 a.m. to go to mass at St. Joseph's Church. The service was over about 11 o'clock, then he went to St. Patrick's Club where he remained until the afternoon. After the church service accused met Mr. O'Halloran, who is employed in the Naval Yard. After leaving St. Patrick's Club they walked down to Queen's Road and O'Halloran left him about 2.30. There were a number of soldiers and civilians at the Club that morning. One man in particular he saw was Lance Corporal Le Grove, of the Army Ordinance Department. He could not have gone to Chan Pui's house at seven o'clock on the evening of June 23rd as he was on Green Island at the time. To the best of his knowledge he went to Green Island between four and five in the afternoon. Mr. Nicholas, the lighthouse keeper invited him into his quarters and there he met the assistant keeper. After dinner witness went to his sampan with the object of returning home, but found that it had gone. Then he remained until 12 o'clock when Mr. Franco came off duty and told him to walk to the gunpowder wharf as there might be a boat there. He got a fishing boat in which he returned to Hongkong. Witness remembered a conversation in which Franco's wife said to him that to-morrow would be St. John's day, and told him not to be long away. That was when Franco accompanied him to the gunpowder wharf, and how he fixed the date as 23rd June. It was not true that he

saw Chan Pui in San To lane at 9 o'clock in the morning. At that time he was at the office, and was always there at that hour except when he was ill or on leave. Accused sent for Chan Tsun to attend at the Board office on the morning of the 28th June. He told his interpreter to tell the office messenger to tell the owner of the San To lane latrine to call at the office for some chloride of lime. In consequence of that message Chan Tsun called at the office. Inspector Kelly and accused's interpreter were then present. After he had been there a time the telephone clerk entered the office, then Mr. Connolly, and afterwards his interpreter. No such conversation as Chan Tsun alleged, took place. When he called at the office accused told Chan Tsun, through his interpreter, to sit down until Mr. Connolly arrived. Then he told his senior that Chan Tsun was the master of the latrine in San To lane and he had been called to get some chloride of lime. Accused did not know any English speaking person surnamed Wong, except a telephone clerk in the office.

Cross-examined—This explanation of names of persons, hours and times you have given you did not give before the Magistrate. You reserved your defence and kept back this information at that time, is that not so?—Yes.

It is regrettable, because you might have been saved the pain of such an inquiry as this had the evidence been given, and if it could be accepted.

Mr. Slade—I don't know that my friend is called upon to make a speech.

The Attorney-General—Well, we'll take that back.

At what salary did you enter the Sanitary Board in March 1904?—£170 a year.

Are you married?—No.

You're no free quarters?—No.

What do you pay for rent?—\$16.

What! You're lucky to get a house as cheap as that. What kind is it?—A Chinese flat.

Where is it?—No. 2 Chater Street.

Where's that, West End?—West Point.

Continuing, witness said it was a quarter of an hour's walk from Chan Pui's and about 20 minutes' walk from the branch office. It cost him between \$60 and \$70 per month to live, and two years ago he bought a gramophone for which he paid \$90.

The Attorney-General—How can you live and buy gramophones on your salary, which averages about \$140 per month?—When I left the Royal Engineers I had about \$600, and of this \$215 went to pay my discharge. While I was in the police I was on the Taipo launch for some months, and saved considerable money. I was drawing £100 per year as a constable and got \$15 per month food allowance, \$5 from the Harbour Master and extra money for junk licences and painting the numbers on the junks so licenced.

The Attorney-General—In May you bought a draft for £150 paying \$1,436 for it; you had then about \$2,000 at credit. How do you explain saving so much from March, 1904, to June, 1906, with a salary of about \$140 per month? I suggest it is through squeezing. Have you any money lent out?

Witness—Yes, about \$500.

The Attorney-General—At what interest?

Witness—Three per cent per month.

There is a restaurant known as the Lu Fong in Queen's Road. I suggest to you that you go in there and have free eating occasionally?—No, I always pay for what I get, except when the master asks me to have "chow" with him, or to have a drink.

I don't mean to say you dine there day after day, but it is a frequent occurrence?—I had my tiffin and dinner there for one month, and paid him \$15 for the month.

And the sanitary arrangements are all satisfactory in that restaurant?—Yes.

The Court then adjourned.

On resuming after tiffin,

The Attorney-General said he had one or two more questions to put.

I gather that you had made some savings when in the police?—Yes.

This entry of \$210 on the credit side of the bank account, 18th June, 1904—what does it represent?—As I said before, when I left the Royal Engineers I had \$600. I paid \$215 of that for my discharge. I joined the police and remained there for 18 months.

During that time I was on the Taipo launch where I saved money, receiving about \$50 or \$60 a month extra from the Harbour Department and for the licensing of junks.

That entry represented your savings up to that time?—When I left the police I had \$600. The time I was on the launch was the only time I could save money in the police.

This represents your savings up to that time?—It does not. It represents part of my savings and part of the money which I had when I left the police.

It represents all you had to put in the bank?—No.

Why not?—Because it suited me to keep some at home.

How much did you keep at home and how much did you put in the bank on 18th June?—I could not say for certain.

Did you keep more at home than in the bank?—I kept more at home.

Is that a prudent thing to do? Did you keep it in an old stocking or what? Where did you keep it?—I have a safe.

Why did you keep more money in your house than in the bank?—Because it suited me to do so.

A man may do as he pleases with his own. Let us come to Taipo for a minute. You say you received extras when on the launch?—My pay was \$100 a month as a constable. I received extras which sometimes amounted to \$60 a month. I sometimes got as much as \$40 a month for having numbers painted on junks.

From whom?—From the sergeant in charge of the launch.

You did not paint the numbers on, did you?—No, Sir.

How did you get the money?—It was divide between the sergeant and the crew of four.

What authority had you for taking money for that sort of thing?—Twenty five cents were allowed for painting the numbers on junks. To whom?—To the police.

Paid by whom?—By the junk people.

You say the police make a charge for every number painted?—Yes.

Who paints it?—One of the Chinese.

Who receives the money?—The sergeant or myself issued the licence and one of the crew of the launch painted the number on the junk. We divided the money into three shares—one for the sergeant, one for myself and one for the crew.

Whether authorised by law or not you believed you had a right to take that?—Yes.

We will come to Christmas, 1905. You deny on that occasion Chan Tsun gave you a sum of money?—Yes, Sir.

Witness, when questioned as to the visit of Chan Tsun to his house at 11 o'clock, declared in impassioned language that the latter had stated that he had given him various sums of money, always at 11 o'clock. He gave that time because he knew that defendant was then off duty.

You went to mass that morning?—Yes.

Are you a regular mass goer?—No.

You are sure you did not miss that mass?—I did not, Sir.

Witness was cross-examined as to what he did on Christmas Day, and in reply to the question—“This story told by Chan Tsun is only a figment of the imagination”, said—It is a lie.

Attorney-General—The same thing. You put it more plainly.

Questioning witness as to what took place on 23rd June, the Attorney-General suggested that the proceedings were “only a midsummer's night dream.” It is a hallucination on your part. What do you say to that?—I don't understand.

I put it that you were mistaken in thinking you went to play the gramophone at Green Island lighthouse on that evening?—As I said before I could not swear to the day. It was on a Saturday near the end of June.

Witness denied having sent for the Chinese latrine keeper to induce his son to leave the colony.

The Attorney-General—You must look at my face or at the jury; I cannot cross examine a man who looks down.

Witness stated under further cross-examination that he had heard the books of the latrine keeper had been seized. He denied that it was subterfuge on his part saying he sent for Chan Tsun to get chloride of lime. He did

not offer that as an explanation of the latrine keeper being in the office, owing to Inspector Connolly having come in. As a matter of fact there was no chloride of lime there, but he was not aware of it when he sent for the latrine keeper.

Re-examined—

You are always accompanied by an interpreter?—Yes.

He is a servant of the Sanitary Board?—Yes.

And it is his duty to attend with you always?—Yes.

D. O'Halloran, sick bay steward in the Naval Yard, spoke to being in the company of defendant last Christmas Day at 11 o'clock.

J. P. Le Grove, a corporal in the A.O.C., also said he remembered meeting defendant at the same time.

Under cross-examination he admitted that the previous witness asked him if he remembered the occasion and after thinking some time he said he did.

The head lighthouse keeper at Green Island (Nicholas) gave an account of defendant visiting him twice in June last. On the first occasion he brought a gramophone and on the second occasion they had some little entertainment. The second visit was on a Saturday.

Cross-examined.—It was not Saturday, June 30th, because he had returned the gramophone. He could not swear it was the 23rd June. He knew it was a Saturday.

The assistant lighthouse keeper (Blanco) gave a corroborative story. He remembered the date as 23rd June, because the following day was St. John's Day.

Inspector Kelly, who was present at the interview with the latrine keeper, when it was alleged he told him to send his son away, stated that no such conversation took place. Ward was not proficient in Chinese but could speak a little in that language.

Wong Wei Sun, clerk in the office of the Western District, said no such conversation took place, and Ward's interpreter who was also present on that occasion, said he did not hear any such statement made by Ward.

Mr. Kemp, Deputy Registrar of the Court, who said he had studied Chinese for several years, was examined as to whether in his opinion the sentences in Chinese said to have been spoken by defendant were easy. It depended however on how much the man knew and the rapidity with which they were spoken.

By the Court.—They were simple sentences.

Court adjourned.

Thursday, October 25th

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE BRIBERY CASE: ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The trial was concluded of Francis Ward, sanitary inspector, who was arraigned on charges of bribery and intimidation.

The same jurors were again empanelled. As before, the Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the accused.

Mr. Slade, before addressing the jury, referred his Lordship to the case of the Queen v. Farler with regard to corroboration, and said the ruling had been quoted with approval again and again that it was the duty of a presiding judge to instruct the jury as it was instructed in that case.

His Lordship—I gather from the case that I have to direct the jury as to whether there is any evidence of corroboration or not.

Mr. Slade—The case goes further than that. It must be corroboration in a material particular identifying the prisoner with the crime with which he is charged. In this case there is no corroboration connecting the accused with this particular offence. The only corroboration which the learned Attorney-General has yet hinted at is the corroboration afforded by the prisoner's own bank book. Your Lordship will remember the cross-examination of the learned Attorney-General. He did not in the first place deal with

any date or any entries made on dates on which the prisoner was accused of having received money. His cross-examination was devoted entirely, and in direct opposition to the terms of the Statute, to showing the man himself to be a bad character and guilty of squeezing. It is quite obvious that if Counsel for the Crown deliberately contravenes the Statute, I cannot intervene; because, if I do, the inference is immediately drawn that I know of something which I wish to conceal. I must allow the cross-examination to go on, and allow the man to be questioned. The Statute is imperative: it says that a prisoner shall not be asked and shall not be required to answer any question tending to show he has committed or has been convicted of or been charged with another offence. When, of course, such questions are asked, counsel for the defence practically cannot object. The cross-examination of accused on his bank book was apparently for the purpose of showing that he had acquired a considerable sum of money by illegitimate means. The Attorney-General used words which accused the prisoner of being guilty of "squeezing." This man may have been guilty of every offence in the decalogue or of every offence known in the Statutory of England, but even if that were proved against him it would not be corroboration of any material offence related in this charge. This is a specific charge of obtaining certain monies on certain dates. It is a matter of law that the general inference of bad character which the learned Attorney-General drew from the cross-examination of the accused was not corroborated.

His Lordship—One point in connection with the corroboration. Does your argument apply on the second count?

Mr. Slade—No, my Lord, but of course the two are so bound together that it is very hard to separate them.

Addressing the jury, Mr. Slade said he hardly needed to remind them of the imperative rule of English law which would be referred to by the Attorney-General and his Lordship, that the prisoner could not be found guilty of any charge made against him unless it was proved beyond all reasonable doubt. There were six charges of bribery and charges of trying to keep a witness away from attending at the Commission. The witnesses who deposed to the facts connecting the prisoner with those charges were Chan Pui and Chan Tsun, father and son. Their evidence was the only evidence directly connecting the accused with this case. The verdict of the jury would depend entirely on the credit they gave to the evidence of these witnesses. If they found the evidence of those men untrue in any material point, or if they had a grave doubt, it would be their duty to acquit the accused. What was the evidence of those two men which it was possible in any way to meet? It was obvious that if a person chose to make a charge of bribery against another, and put it on a sufficiently remote date, that it was almost impossible for the accused to bring forth a denial. Bribery was usually effected in secrecy. Witnesses were not present when a man made a bribe, neither were they encouraged in the presence of a man receiving one. If the charges were put at a remote date and a likely time, there was no possibility of disputing them. It was only a mere chance if the person accused was able to bring forward any direct evidence to show that he was not at the place where the bribery was said to have been committed. In this case, fortunately for the accused, one of the charges was put upon a day when he was able to prove by other evidence where he was. It was not competent for him to say, on every day when the bribes were alleged to have been given, whether he was in or out of the house, and with regard to all the dates except the last, he was unable to say where he was. On Christmas Eve, last year, it was no great feat of memory on his part to remember that he attended mass at St. Joseph's Church and that afterwards he went to St. Patrick's Club. With regard to the visit to St. Patrick's Club, two men came forward and said they remembered him being there. It was quite possible that these men might be mistaken, but reasonably probable they were correct; therefore, the witness, who alleged that he paid the money at eleven o'clock on that day, had

entered the box and told a deliberate falsehood. If that were so he thought the jury would hesitate to give much credence to his evidence with regard to the bribes he stated he gave at 11 o'clock on a series of other days previous to that. The accused man swore he did not receive the money, while Chan Tsun, the only person who knew, swore he did, and Counsel submitted that there was not a single fact which corroborated Chan Tsun. With regard to the question of corroboration, it was absolutely and utterly immaterial what the character of the accused was, yet it had not been proved that he had a bad character. But even if he had been guilty of innumerable crimes, that was not proof of Chan Tsun's story. It was unlawful to put before juries any charges of which an accused person might have been found guilty in order to decide a case before the Court; it was not law to have that brought forward and used as an argument against him. In spite of the learned Attorney-General endeavoring to blacken the character of the accused in cross-examination, Counsel asked the jury to deal with the charges merely on the evidence of fact. They had also to take into consideration the manner in which the witnesses told their stories. What was the evidence with regard to getting a witness from the Colony to keep him from attending at the Commission? It was charged against the accused that he endeavored to try to persuade Chan Tsun, once personally and twice through the medium of his father, to get away from the Colony. With regard to all this there was direct evidence in contradiction of those witnesses' stories. At the time when he was alleged to have visited the father's house, for a considerable time before and a long time after, he was on Pen Island. If the jury had grave doubt with regard to the evidence on that charge, grave discredit should be thrown on the rest of the evidence of those witnesses. When the accused met Chan Pui in San To Lane, what he was alleged to have said, and promptly, was a question which the Registrar himself said he did not quite understand. Was it likely that the accused, who had not passed his first examination in Chinese, would be able to understand a remark which Mr. Kemp after many years' study of Chinese and after passing four examinations was not readily able to understand? It was highly improbable. Although the accused had been a long time in the Colony he had not had the advantage of cadets who joined the Civil Service, of spending a number of months in Canton for the sole purpose of learning the language. On the other charges alleged to have been committed at the district office, the jury would remember how the witness for the prosecution behaved under cross-examination. When the speaker asked him a straight-forward question he got very unhappy. After a little pressing he admitted that Inspector Connolly had spoken to him with regard to the issue of lime, but absolutely denied that on that day or shortly afterwards any lime was issued to him. On that point the Attorney-General suggested that this was merely a blind for the accused to excuse the presence of this man in the office. If that had been so the lime would never have been issued, but the evidence was that the lime was issued and signed for.

His Lordship—Is that the evidence?

Mr. Slade—Yes, my Lord.

The Attorney-General—No. He said it was subsequently issued.

Mr. Slade—And signed for. In continuation, Mr. Slade said he did not think that statement of Inspector Connolly's could be controverted, and that being the fact dispelled the theory that he came forward as a blind. By the evidence of Connolly the witness was directly convicted of falsehood. The witness denied Kelly was in the office at the time, and that he knew him. A sanitary inspector who had been here for five years must have been known perfectly well, and after shuffling, the witness finally admitted that he (Kelly) was on No. 9 district. Could the jury take that man's word and find the accused guilty of this most serious offence? Another point to which he would refer was the evidence of the man named Wong whom the witness had never seen before or since the specified occasion. When the speaker asked Chan Pui regarding the details of the business his answers were given shortly, sharply and

promptly, but the moment he began to cross-examine the jury would see how eminently unsatisfactory the answers were, and it was similar with his son. It was known that a man who wanted to put a little money in his own pocket would enter it in his books as a bribe. Such things were not unheard of in this Colony, and bribery scandals and trials had been heard before in the Court.

His Lordship—I think you are pressing it too far.

Mr. Slade then referred to the credibility of evidence, and told the jury they had to consider whether or not the charge had been made out against the accused. If the man was found guilty it would affect his whole future life, but that was not a ground for preventing the jury from convicting if they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt of his guilt. A strong suspicion was not sufficient. They must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that he actually did receive the monies alleged to have been received, and that he did attempt to get rid of that witness, before they found him guilty.

The Attorney-General told the jury that if they came to the conclusion that this was only a case of suspicion—rather strong suspicion may be—the accused should be released. That was English law. The charge had to be brought home to the satisfaction of the jury, and a prisoner could not be convicted by a jury on suspicion. But that could not be a passing, shadowy doubt, it had to be a substantial doubt. If, on the other hand, the jury, after reviewing all the facts, laid before them thought there was no doubt in the matter they should find the prisoner guilty. Though Counsel might get up and say that witnesses were apparently respectable, and that evidence was apparently correct, yet the jurors should remember that memory was treacherous. If the evidence overweighed the balance against the prisoner, there was no doubt. It was for the jury to hold the scales and see which way the balance went; for them first to sift the evidence, then to weigh it and see whether on the side of guilty the weight went sufficiently down. If it did they should find the accused guilty.

The Attorney-General—My Lord, first of all I must call your Lordship's attention to the legal point taken by my learned friend at the commencement of his address, and which he submitted you should withdraw from the consideration of the jury, that is, the evidence which may be afforded by the bank account of the prisoner. My friend put it upon the ground that to admit that bank account would be to admit a thing not admissible on this trial because in no way connected with it.

Mr. Slade—Your suggestion is that he obtained the money by squeezing.

The Attorney-General—That is my point, and this is only tactics, my Lord. My friend has made his address to the jury, and put his case well, and I told the jury that I concurred with my learned friend in his concluding remarks. It is just as well he should sit quiet now, and allow the jury to hear what the public, represented by me, have to say in respect of this charge.

Mr. Slade—I shall remain quiet until my learned friend goes too far, then I shall certainly interrupt him.

The Attorney-General—I understand from my learned friend that he would ask the jury not to use the prisoner's banking account against him.

His Lordship—I think it lies on you to show it.

The Attorney-General—My friend charged Chan Tsun with making false allegations against the prisoner and making false accounts in his books to cover up his own shortage. He says that Chan Tsun put his hands in his father's till and took out money, and then deliberately, instead of debiting himself with it debited it against the prisoner. If I choose then to give evidence against the character of the prisoner, I can call any evidence I like (quotes authority). My learned friend must not think that he has a free tongue; that he can sit on witnesses for the prosecution as he pleases. He must not think that because Chan Tsun is not English, because he is not a white man, because he is a Chinaman, that he is free to pass any remarks he likes upon him and that I am to be silent altogether. That is not the case, and he will never find it is the case so long as

I stand to defend the cause I am here for, the cause of justice. There shall be no such closure upon facts to be submitted to the jury for their consideration. My learned friend quoted a case which is not law to-day. There is a later case cited in England, the Queen against Rhodes, Q.B.D. which was directly opposed to it. I am going to put to the jury that the account of the prisoner, which he has not explained, taken with his salary, shows he had an illicit system by which he supplemented his income. We allege that the account in the Savings Bank is in one sense a bogus account, as it is not made by savings of the prisoner's salary.

Mr. Slade—That is no charge.

The Attorney-General—It is a suggestion here.

His Lordship—The prisoner has not been asked any questions about his account only with regard to the first item and his loan, therefore at present we are in the dark as to how far the figures do correspond.

The Attorney-General—The figures will speak for themselves.

His Lordship—I don't know; I have not made any comparison.

The Attorney-General—I will, before the jury.

Mr. Slade—I submit my learned friend cannot refer to any other figures than those mentioned. Don't do anything irregular.

His Lordship—I think it is perfectly regular, but it should have been put to the prisoner first.

The Attorney-General—I did. I asked the prisoner was it his own account, and he said it was. My point is: take the pay sheets which show the prisoner's income, and take the prisoner's bank account for a corresponding period. One does not justify the other.

Mr. Slade—With regard to that, my friend is not entitled to do it. He had the accused in the witness box, and could have asked him any question with regard to these discrepancies, and he purposely avoided doing it. I don't think any adverse comment should be drawn from this fact when the man was not given an opportunity to explain. With regard to the case to which he attempted to draw an analogy, that charge was for obtaining money by false pretences, and the evidence there was directed to such charge.

His Lordship—The Attorney-General cited that case for the purpose of showing corroborative evidence.

The Attorney-General—That is so, my Lord.

Mr. Slade—And your Lordship allows that to go forward as corroborative evidence, and now in his address to the jury he proposes to put this matter forward.

His Lordship—The only thing the Attorney-General can do now is to take the figures produced and comment on them.

The Attorney-General—That is the point. (To the Jury)—My friend does not want you to hear.

Mr. Slade—That is an absolutely unfair remark and I object to it. My learned friend makes all sorts of insinuations against me in this case. Whenever I interrupt him I am told I am protecting the witnesses. It is not fair, reasonable or proper.

The Attorney-General, addressing the jurors, said that at the outset of this case the jurors had to remember one very important thing, namely that this charge was the result of the seizure of Chan Tsun's books, unexpected by him and unknown to him. It was also important to remember that Chan Pui and his son were not in Court as volunteers. They were present, as might be supposed, very regretfully and most unwillingly. They were not prosecutors but unwilling Crown witnesses, and the jury should remember that when giving their verdict. If the jury believed that Chan Tsun made the entries relating to the accused in his book, it would be for them to say whether they believed that the money was paid over.

His Lordship—I would point out the fact to the jury that these books are not evidence.

The Attorney-General, continuing, said the books were evidence for what they were worth, but he did not want to be unfair. It was, however very important that the jurors should remember what he asked them to, because Chan Tsun made those entries before the Commission was thought

of, and why should he do that? As to the suggestion offered by Mr. Slade that these entries were made by Chan Tsun to cover up defalcations, that would be unreasonable. He was the only son of Chan Pui, and could spend money just as he pleased. Mr. Ward had been driven to desperation when he suggested such an explanation as that. Whether the explanation was or was not that given by Chan Tsun, it was certainly not that offered by Mr. Slade.

Mr. Slade—I am taking a legal objection, and would ask his Lordship to ask you to sit down.

His Lordship requested the Attorney-General to be seated, and he submitted.

Mr. Slade—I submit the Attorney-General is going absolutely beyond his duty as representing the Crown, or in conducting a private prosecution, no matter how desirous he may be of obtaining a conviction. His duty is not to refer in his address to the jury to anything not included in evidence. There was his last statement when I got up to interrupt him about an entry of payment of \$30 in one of those books. That ought not to be done.

His Lordship (to the Attorney-General)—I think you are going too far.

The Attorney-General—I was only saying that this man had sworn that at the time of payment he had made a note of such payments.

Continuing, the Attorney-General said the whole reason for Chan Tsun's making loans to Ward was to secure his good offices; he wanted to influence his conduct. The man was a Chinaman, and the jury would have to consider, with their knowledge of that race and its customs, whether that was an unlikely thing for a Chinaman to do; whether it would be unlikely for him to wish to prostitute an inspector.

The Attorney-General then asked permission to hand the jury copies of accused's bank account and his pay sheet, after which he commented on the figures, and referred to the living costs of the accused.

His Lordship then drew the jury's attention to the relative amounts in each year. In 1904 the accused's pay was \$1,488 and his savings \$940; in 1905 his pay was \$1,700 and his savings \$790; in 1906, pay \$825 bank deposits \$350. The cash draft for £150 which he bought on May 1st was paid for out of the savings of previous years, so that was not a deliberate saving in May 1906 of £50.

The Attorney-General—The prisoner was reluctant in having his account produced, and I will put it to the jury broadly that the figures in it show an undue saving. If it was true that Ward was bribed by Chan Tsun, then it was of the utmost importance for him to get that man out of the country. I cannot understand why Ward should have sent for Chan Tsun to get the idea of him when there was none there.

His Lordship, in summing up, informed the jurors that although they had been three days on the case, he thought they would consider the time had not been wasted. They had to perform a serious public duty, and as special jurymen would not have been called had the case not been of considerable weight, as the offence was a most serious one in connection with the sanitary administration. On the other hand, if the jurors found the prisoner not guilty and he was acquitted, they would be performing a most important duty to a fellow citizen in exonerating him from a very serious charge. The two offences his Lordship said were distinct, although at a certain point the jurors would see that the evidence crossed. They should obliterate altogether from their minds the fact that there had been a Commission, and that as one of the results of the inquiry of that Commission the accused stood before them. There were certainly two distinct features in the charge: the offence of a civil servant receiving money from a person over whom he was put in charge, and there was the legal offence of bribery. After directing the jurors as to the questions they had to decide, his Lordship dissected the figures in the bank book of the accused, and said there was no doubt Ward was banking money for the purpose of sending home a draft of \$1,436 (£150), but whether the money so saved represented the result of illicit practices, or came out of his wages or not was a question for the Jury. A good deal had been said as to Chan Tsun being sent for to go to the office, but if he wanted to get Chan Tsun

away why have him go to the Sanitary Office? His Lordship reviewed the evidence at length and in dealing with the endeavour to persuade a witness from giving evidence before a Commission, remarked that it was an offence at Common Law. That the subpoena had not been issued did not matter; it was just as much an offence as if the subpoena had been issued.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned to Court, and the foreman announced that six out of seven of them had agreed that the accused was not guilty.

His Lordship accordingly discharged the prisoner who, as he left the Court, was congratulated by a number of friends.

The Sessions were adjourned until Monday.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRIFFINS.

The first batch of 42 griffins for the Hongkong Jockey Club arrived from Shanghai by the s.s. *Choyang* on October 25th. They were landed at Douglas wharf and taken in charge by Mr. Gegg, manager of the horse repository, who at once had them driven to Kennedy's stables, where they were drawn for yesterday afternoon. Although scraggy and unkempt, there are some fine looking beasts in the mob, and under Mr. Gegg's experienced care should turn out well. The following was the result of the drawing:—

No.	Colour.	Drawn by
1	Dark brown	Mr. G. P. Jordan
2	Light dun	Mr. H. N. Mody
3	Dark chestnut	Mr. Murray Stewart
4	Dark bay	Sir Paul Chater
5	Grey	Mr. J. E. Gossion
6	Light brown	Mr. E. Goetz
7	Grey	Mr. H. E. R. Hunter
8	Dapple grey	Messrs. Parker and Mackie
9	Grey	Mr. Marshall
10	Grey	Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson
11	Light grey	Hon. Mr. R. Shewan
12	Dark brown	Mr. J. Gray Scott
13	Black	Mr. H. N. Mody
14	Light chestnut	Mr. Williams
15	Dark bay	Mr. H. Humphreys
16	Dark brown	Mr. W. H. Wickham
17	Brown	Mr. H. P. White
18	Grey	Mr. C. W. Ross
19	White	Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson
20	Dark brown	Waifoong Mess
21	Brown	Mr. Ellis Kadoorie
22	Dun	Mr. H. N. Mody
23	Grey	Mr. E. H. Hindle
24	Grey	Hon. Mr. R. Shewan
25	Bay	Mr. D. Macdonald
26	Grey	Mr. D. Macdonald
27	Grey	Mr. W. J. Clarke
28	Dark bay	Hon. Mr. R. Shewan
29	Grey	Mr. W. A. Cruickshank
30	Dapple grey	Mr. T. S. Forrest
31	Dark bay	Mr. H. N. Mody
32	Grey	Messrs. Parker and Mackie
33	Dark chestnut	Mr. C. W. May
34	Dun	Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson
35	Marble grey	Mr. G. C. Moxon
36	Light brown	Messrs. Parker and Mackie
37	Dark bay	Mr. Marshall
38	Dun	Mr. E. Goetz
39	Dark bay	Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton
40	Dark chestnut	H. E. R. Hunter
41	Grey	Mr. J. A. Jupp
42	Dark bay	Mr. Logan

The following note from the *Japan Mail* has a strong local interest. On proposing the health of the Hongkong Eleven at the Interport Cricket Dinner in Shanghai on the 4th of October the President of the Shanghai Cricket Club is represented as having said that the first interport match was played in 1899. That is a strange historical inaccuracy. The writer of these lines was one of an eleven that proceeded from Hongkong in the spring of 1867 to play the Shanghai team on its own ground, and Mr. J. P. Mellison of Yokohama was one of the finest cricketers at that time in Shanghai. What added to the occasion was that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company placed one of their steamers at the disposal of the Hongkong eleven for the voyage to and from Shanghai and the captain of the steamer was instructed to call en route at any place the cricketers desired to visit. These were indeed the days of merchant princes.

THE TYPHOON.

REPORT FROM MANILA.

Following are further extracts from the report discussed in the leader. We may add that the question of telegraphic communication between Manila and the Batanes mentioned at the end, is not being neglected. Capt. Chase, Harbourmaster, has approached the Government with a view to establishing contact with S. Domingo and Aparri.

(1) These observations [simultaneous at Koshun, S. Domingo, and Aparri] show: First that the body of this typhoon was rather small, as at 6 a.m. of the 15th in Koshun and in Aparri neither the winds nor the barometer indicated the presence of any disturbance; only the clouds in Aparri indicated the crossing of the typhoon, as they moved from the N. on the 14th and shifted to S.W. on the 15th in the afternoon. Second, as the winds were stronger at Koshun than at Santo Domingo, we must conclude that the storm, as it advanced through the Bashi Channel into the China Sea, increased in strength inasmuch as Santo Domingo had been closer to the center than Koshun. Third, the winds at Koshun show also that the center moved to the N.W. by W., as in the afternoon of the 16th it was nearly due W. of South Cape. This is also confirmed by the report of the captain of the S. S. *Oceanien*, who experienced the passage of the center through his south at a distance when the ship was not very far from Breaker Point.

The center then made quite a curve from Santo Domingo to Hongkong, a distance of nearly 530 miles, as shown on the chart. Then, according to the barograms from Santo Domingo and Hongkong, this track was run in sixty-six hours from 4 p.m. of the 15th to 10 a.m. of the 18th, or with an average velocity of 8 miles an hour.

(2) Another report confirms also the slight inclination of the vortex to the N.W. and its movement along the coast of China in a direction almost parallel to it, or to W. by S. The British steamer *Kweichow* reports:—

"Fine weather, NE. winds, and smooth sea to Swatow. On the morning of the 15th, from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., experienced furious typhoon to ESE. of Pedra-Branca Islet. At 3.45 a.m. center of typhoon passed nearly over ship. Sustained no damage. Lowest barometer reading 3.50 a.m., 740.40 millimeters."

As this reading is almost as low as the minimum at Hongkong, we may take it for granted that the center passed very close to the steamer at about 3.50 a.m. of the 15th. The distance from Pedra-Branca to Hongkong is about 70 miles. The steamer bound to Hongkong had probably travelled westward or west-southwestward since 1 a.m. and when the center met her she was probably some 10 or 20 miles west of the islet, or some 50 miles from Hongkong. The vortex would then have spent six hours to travel this distance, which gives a velocity of 8.3 miles per hour. The captain of the S. S. *Kweichow* further reports that from 4 to 5 p.m. of the 15th he stopped three times to rescue fishermen and families in vicinity of Ninepins, rescued 26 persons, and found the sea literally strewn with wreckage in every direction.

All these facts show how accurate was the warning set out by the Siccawei Observatory, on the morning of the 15th about this typhoon as I intended to prove.

(3) Another not less important document is the report of Capt. T. D. Andrews, R.N.R., commanding the P. and O. S. S. *Delhi*, which was just entering the passes of Hongkong with the London mails when the typhoon burst upon the colony. One thing only was left out of the captain's report, which we must mention—the clear-sighted and unerring way in which he saw the coming danger. We know from a note of the passengers that long before the very first squall all was tied up and ready on deck to weather the hurricane. Now, of course, since leaving Singapore, Captain Andrews had received no signal of any kind. The report simply says: "September 18th, 4 a.m.: Wet sunrise, hard clouds, greenish sky, north, east swell; short intervals." He was then to the south of Gap Rock, where the swell must also have been felt, even probably on the 17th in the afternoon. The

light-house was reached at 7.46 a.m. The preceding day's report calls for but one remark; on the 17th, at noon, a distinct ENE. swell was noted, the wind blowing south, force 2. She was then by 17° 58' N. and 111° 35' E.—that is, about 420 miles from the vortex that was rushing toward Hongkong. It is not until the next day—18th, 4 a.m.—that the breeze veered to W. with occasional squalls. The *Delhi* dropped anchor not far from Green Island, when the wind freshened to hurricane force and the rain fell with blinding violence.

OBSERVATIONS ON BOARD THE P. AND O. S. S. "DELHI," NEAR HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER

18th, 1906

Hour.	Barometer corrected.	Direction.	Force.	Remarks.
			0-12.	
Midnight	757.41	Variable	1	
4 a.m.	56.40	W.	3	Cloudy; passing squalls.
7 a.m.	55.89	NW.	4.5	Rain; overcast; NE. swell.
8 a.m.	54.37	NW.	4.5	Squally rain.
9 a.m.	53.10	WNW.	6	Wind increasing rapidly.
9.30 a.m.	47	W. by N.	8	Blinding squalls of great fury.
9.45 a.m.	40.14	—	—	Lowest reading.
10 a.m.	42.68	W. by S.	1	Fierce storm of wind, rain, and spray.
10.30 a.m.	44.16	SW. by W.	10	Storm abating.
11 a.m.	47	SW. by S.	8.7	Moderate; violent rain squalls.
Noon.	52.08	S.	—	

So, the center passed to the north of the *Delhi* between 9.45 and 10 a.m.

The velocity, checked by the struggle against the very high pressures of the north, went increasing, as the center was coming nearer to the coast; the track was approximately WNW. or W. by N.; the swell was noticed at 420 miles' distance on the China Sea.

Whereas the ratio of the fall of the barometer was less on board the ship *Cesar* (which may be ascribed partly to the ship's movement) than at Santo Domingo, and the minimum reading at this station lower than on board the ship, we may conclude that the center passed at a greater distance north of the ship than of Santo Domingo. The veering of the wind on the *Cesar* is very similar to that of Santo Domingo. This shows that the center had retained its direction since it passed over Santo Domingo. By assuming that the center was at its shortest distance from the ship at 2 p.m. of the 16th, and that the length of the track from Santo Domingo to the point of least distance may be estimated at 80 miles, according to the circumstances of the ship's position and movement, we may further conclude that the velocity of translation of the storm was again about 8 miles per hour. Finally, the observations on board the *Cesar* show also that the storm increased in violence since it left Santo Domingo.

The fall of the barometer from 9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. on board the S. S. *Delhi* is very remarkable and a record by itself. Seven millimeters in fifteen minutes! This may explain the extreme violence of the wind in Hongkong.

There is a very striking resemblance between the barograms of the Hongkong cyclone and that of the Aparri cyclone, which we publish side by side. The latter storm, which was felt in Guam on the 10th, destroyed the northern part of Cagayan Valley some twenty hours after the former reached Hongkong. This is the storm which passed through the south of Hongkong at about 6 a.m. of the 24th and which we reported to that colony on the 18th at 3.45 p.m.: "Typhoon out in the Pacific EN. of Manila, moving probably to WNW.," and on the 19th at 10 a.m.: "The cyclone has crossed Luzon near parallel 17°, direction given."

As regards Hongkong, the particulars of the catastrophe are too well known to be detailed here. I shall end this short account of facts by stating that it has been a very serious drawback not to be in telegraphic communication with Batanes Islands, there being no cable to Santo Domingo; as we could otherwise send to the neighboring observatories very precise information forty-eight hours before the disaster.

Manila Observatory, October 10th, 1906.

JOSE ALONSO, S. J.

Director of the Weather Bureau.

TYPHOON RELIEF FUND ENTERTAINMENT.

The result of the Entertainment given on October 10th for the benefit of the Typhoon Relief Fund is as follows:—

Gross receipts by sale of tickets ... \$1,394
Less expenses—Wages, coolie-hire and cumsaws ... 89
Nett profits ... \$1,355

And a cheque for this amount has been forwarded to Mr. H. R. Hunter, Treasurer of the Typhoon Relief Fund.

HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

Mr. H. Hunter, the Hon. Treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions.

Already acknowledged	\$191,850.70
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500
Balance of Contribution, European Community Canton ...	359.52
P. B. Petit & Co. ...	250
Sir Henry and Lady Blake ...	200
A. M. Essabhooy 2nd subscription	200
Soc. Fr. des Charbonnages du Tonkin	200
Collection at Christian Science Service ...	104
Proceeds of Concert at Wesleyan Church, Wanchai ...	96.45
Chief Constructor Department, Naval Yard ...	93.80
Proceeds of Organ Recital St. John's Cathedral ...	62.07
Men of 129th. Baluchis ...	60.40
Collected at Memorial Service for the late Bishop of Victoria at Kiukiang ...	42.40
Collected by "China Mail" Ltd ...	37.60
A. Tillet ...	25
Officers and Men, H.M.S. "Fame"	18
F. A. Brown ...	10
Collected by "China Mail" Ltd ...	10
C. H. Grace ...	10
E. H. ...	10
R. Hemmings ...	10
S. D. Setna ...	10
D. T. ...	10
Collected by "China Mail" Ltd ...	6
Capt. R. M. Rankin ...	5
Hongkong College Ellis Kadoorie Chinese Schools Society (2nd subscription) ...	2.70
Miss N. Stilwell ...	2
Received from Medical and Sanitary Departments.	
Dr. Atkinson ...	50
Dr. W. V. Koch ...	5
W. B. N. Moore ...	5
Frank Browne ...	5
R. Chapman ...	10
Sung Teng Kan ...	5
Yeung Man Yuh ...	1
Wong King Chi ...	1
Tung Yan Wing ...	1
Cheng Kam Ming ...	2
Li Mim ...	1
Tong Hok Ling ...	1
Matron, Sisters and 3 Probationers Civil Hospital ...	54
R. M. Watling ...	2
M. Whyte ...	3
A. J. Pools ...	3
M. Lee ...	3
J. Regau ...	2
T. S. Egerton ...	2
Tang Po ...	50
W. E. Cooke ...	5
Wong Tai ...	1
William Hunter ...	20
C. M. Eanley ...	5
Lau Lai ...	5
G. A. Woodcock ...	10
J. J. Bryan ...	10
Alfred Carter ...	10
P. T. Lamble ...	5
Collected by Capt. Daniel on board P. & O. s.s. <i>Delhi</i> .	
C. L. Daniel ...	1 0 0
T. F. Parker ...	1 0 0
Chas. G. King ...	1 0 0
Arthur J. Hughes ...	1 0 0
Foo Choo Choon ...	1 0 0
Shum Hin Chun ...	1 0 0
Gerald Sasmann ...	1 0 0

Officers	2 0 0	
Officer Engineers ...	2 10 0	
Purser's Department ...	1 7 0	
F. Negre	1 0 0	
Miss Conkey	1 0 0	
C. Tornaghi	10 0	
J. H. Poulter	8 0	
D. Mello	1 0	
G. Metcalf	1 0	
T. Hamilton	1 0	
B. F. West	10 0	
Mrs. Kay	5 0	
Rest of Company ...	17 6	
W. C. Adamson ...	1 0 0	
Gavin Ralston ...	1 0 0	
Ship's Charity Fund ...	1 9 6	
£20 0 0		175
Collected by Malay Mail "Kwala Lumpur."		
Typhoon	\$50	
H. N. Ferrers	25	
J. H. M. Robson	25	
"Malay Mail" Press Co. Ltd.	25	
Dr. G. F. Leicester ...	20	
O.R.M.M.S.S. Somasundaram		
Chetty	5	

Singapore	154.12
The following amounts received from the Tung Wah Hospital:—	
H.E. Viceroy Chau Fu	6,802.72
Chinese Merchants in Iloilo ...	1,910
Chinese Merchants in Port Darwin	1,794.40
Chinese Merchants in Sydney ...	1,790.20
Chinese Merchants in Manila ...	1,141.03
"Sheungpo" News Paper Office's subscription lists, 2 collections	1,030.18
Chinese Merchants in Tsingtan ...	1,000
"Kwokszepe" News Paper Office's subscription lists, 2 collections	716.50
Yu Hing Opium Farm's staff ...	485
Chinese Merchants in Brisbane £50.	448.60
Chinese Restaurants	385.75
Shuet Shin Tong Charity Institution, Canton, 3rd subscription	355
Fung Tseuksun's subscription list...	275.60
Tang Che Koon's subscription list...	113.50
Ho Fook	200
Luen Fat, Shanghai	200
Po Hing Theatre	150
Pig Guild	150
Tang Lap Ting	100
Lam Heung Lun	100
Yow Cheong	100
Cheung Hop	100
Yeungshing Hospital, Canton, additional subscription	100
Shiu Cheong Hong	80
Yu Kee Hong	80
On Wo Tai	80
Cheong Wing	80
On Loong	80
Yee On Cheong	60
Tung Fook Tai	60
Chan Shun Yee	60
Tung Shin Tong Charity Institution, Singapore	5,000
Canton Merchants at Kobe	2,000
Chinese Merchants at Weihaiwei, additional	500
Lee Cheong	60
Yee Woo	60
Compradore of Deutsch Asiatic Bank	60
Compradore of Wm. Meyerink & Co.	60
Lee Kee	60
Cheong Hing	60
Yee Tai	60
Kwong Hip Loong	60
Yu Sang Yuen	60
Hang Yick	60
Kwong Yick Loong	60
Shum Shiu Mui	60
Man Cheong Tong	50
Man On Tong	50
Kut Cheong Hing	50
Kwong On Wo	50
Po On Loong	50
Chu Yuk Kee	50
Kwan On Loong	50
Kwong Hang Hing	50
Hung Sheung	50
Fat Kee & Co.	50
Hang Tai Cheong	50
Kwong On Cheong	50
Kwong Loong	50

Wing On Cheong	50
Tin Wo Tong	50
Kwong On Wing	50
Shun Sang Yuen	50
Kwang Hung Tai	50
Wing Lee Yuen	50
Wong Wing Shun Fong	50
Compradore Cruz, Basto & Co.	50
Lau Sing Chai	50
Mrs. Pow Ho Shi	50
Kam Wing Loong	50
Hang Fung	50
Chung Fook Tong	50
Ho Chee Nam	50
Po Hing Tai	50
Kwong Tak Hing	50
Li Yu On Tong	50
Tai Tak Tong	50
Leung Sui Hi	50
Lok Shin Tong	50
Mrs. Tang Ho Shi	50
Kwong Cheung	50
Wong Mang Cho	30
\$224,770.74	

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Tokyo, October 4th.

CLEARING THE COMMERCIAL PATH.

The abrogation of the Sipingkai Protocol, concluded between the Japanese and Russian military forces in Manchuria shortly after the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace was signed, may be regarded as an important step forward in the path of commercial progress in Manchuria, but more important, perhaps, as an indication of the desire of Japan and Russia to carry out the promises made in the Treaty of Portsmouth. The fact that this convention existed seems almost to have been forgotten by the world at large, for the news of its abrogation appears to have created such an impression that it has already been telegraphed from Europe in a form showing that the sender was under the belief that some new treaty had been concluded between the Russian and Japanese authorities in Manchuria. The Treaty, consisting only of a few lines, was an example of what the public in general, willy nilly, has to put up with when militarism is despot. It simply provided that the "entrance of outsiders into the area within the disposition of both armies being considered inconvenient, no person, except the inhabitants of that locality, shall be allowed to proceed from the district of one army to that of the other without the mutual consent of the military authorities." It is only fair to say that Japan has shown herself ready to abolish these restrictions—and give travellers free access to the territory—for some time past, but Russia has continued to enforce them. Now that this barrier is broken down, however, it widens the field of the commercial pioneer, though whether merchants will be eager to seize the opportunity is another matter. They may rest satisfied with the knowledge that they now at least have the right to go there if they wish.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA ENTERPRISE.

The foreign investing public will follow with unusual interest the development of the South Manchuria Railway Company, whose shares have now been subscribed for to excess by Japanese. Owing to the Chinese holding aloof, all the capital will be Japanese. To begin with, of the total capital of the company, £200,000,000, the Japanese Government subscribe, one half in the form of the present railways and mines in South Manchuria in the possession of the Government. The value of these properties is assessed at £100,000,000. The other half will be issued in shares and debentures. The present initial issue of shares, which are already over-subscribed, amounts to £20,000,000 in 100,000 shares. It was never anticipated that subscriptions would be large among the Chinese.

The Tartar General at Mukden states that their abstention is partly owing to lack of capital and partly to the fear that the Chinese will not be treated with justice by the Japanese shareholders. He suggests that in order to prevent the line from becoming entirely Japanese the Central Government should take a portion of the shares. It is unfortunate that such a feeling should prevail among the

Chinese, but it is worth pointing out that the Japanese Government originally proposed that China take a share. There remains the sum of £80,000,000 to be subscribed and the bulk of this, it is hoped, will be taken up by foreign capital in debentures, this being one of the objects of Mr. Takabashi's present mission to New York and London. When the idea of the South Manchuria Railway Company was first mooted it did not create much enthusiasm among the rank and file of investors in Japan but that is all changed now. The result was only to be expected in an enterprise of so national a character, part and parcel of the Government's policy in Manchuria. And yet the private citizen might well hesitate to invest, except on patriotic grounds, for though the company might prove an excellent Government investment it may easily fail to pay the 6 per cent which the Government guarantees on the shares held by the public.

YANGTSE CARRYING TRADE.

In a telegram dispatched hence on the 22nd ult. your correspondent reported the pending amalgamation of the China services of four Japanese steamship companies, with a view to putting a stop to the injurious competition that is now prevailing—quite as keenly among the Japanese themselves as between these companies and those of other nationality. The companies concerned are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Hunan Kisen Kaisha, and Daito Kisen Kaisha, and further inquiry shows that for the time being it is only contemplated to combine the Yangtse services. Japan's principal competitors in this district are the Chinese and British companies, and here amalgamation is advisable, for while singly the four companies are weak, combined they will be powerful. The services of each company are only very small, as required by the trade of the river. For example, the Daito Steamship Company, engaged exclusively in this trade, has a fleet of 30 vessels, 15 of which are steamers practically tugboats, and the entire tonnage only 1,020. The capital of this company is £100,000. The Hunan Company is also engaged exclusively in the Yangtse trade, with a paid-up capital of £750,000 and three steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 3,370. The O. S. K. does the largest business on the river with six vessels of 11,500 tons and with a property valuation in this district of £4,000,000. Finally, the N. Y. K. has the same amount of capital invested in its Yangtse service, namely, £4,000,000, but only two steamers, each of about 950 tons. The total working capital of the four companies therefore is Y8,850,000 and a tonnage of about 17,000. It will be seen from these figures that it is to the advantage of the Japanese to amalgamate. Afterwards it is intended to increase the capital to Y13,000,000 and extend the fleet. The amount of Government subsidy now being paid to these companies—excluding the Daito—is Y500,000, and this also will probably be increased after amalgamation. In the past Japanese steamship companies have shown much enterprise in the China trade, and considering the amount of cut-rate competition now being carried on, a combine such as that contemplated by the four companies mentioned is a measure dictated chiefly by the necessities of the case.

COMPANIES.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.

The twenty-fifth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, King's Building, on October 20th.

The hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided, other shareholders present being Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. G. C. Moxon, F. Maitland, H. P. White and D. M. Nissim (consulting committee), Mr. A. Morfey (acting secretary), Messrs. H. Percy Smith, J. Y. Vernon, C. H. Rogge, F. J. V. Ribeiro, Ho Fook, Fok Kan-yim, Ho U-shang, Lo Cheung-shiu and Leung chim.

When the SECRETARY had read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, as the report and statement of account have been

in your hands for a considerable time, I will, with your permission, take them as read and pass on without delay to a brief review of the items with which they deal. The year 1905 has, according to our experience and also apparently according to the experience of our competitors, not been one of marked prosperity for underwriters. We have had to face—and are now facing—a period of undoubted depression in trade and that, together with the cessation of applications to cover risk against mines in the Gulf of Pechili, must largely account for the diminution that the premium income for 1905 shows on a comparison between it and two years immediately preceding. The current year has been attended with events that will inflict heavy losses on Insurance Companies. Not only have we had to deplore the great disaster that befel San Francisco, from which, however, I am glad to say we escaped practically unscathed, but we have also fresh in our minds the calamity which overtook this Colony on the 18th of last month, and the burning of the "Hankow" on the 14th instant. You will be relieved, however, I am sure, to learn that by these misfortunes our losses will be much less than those of our competitors, and will, I think, be fully covered by an estimate of \$55,000 (Applause). For all contingencies we believe we have made ample provision by carrying forward the exceptionally large sum of \$233,638.49. By adhering to the policy that we have consistently pursued of building up reserves, on which obviously the Company's success and good name depends, we are now in a position of being able to pay a dividend of \$20 per share from the interest derived from our investments alone, a fact that I am sure you will receive with satisfaction. We have brought our Re-insurance Fund up to \$200,000 and our Reserve Fund to \$1,675,000 and made provision for the effect that the existing high rate of exchange has had upon gold investments. I shall be glad to do my best to answer any question that any shareholder may desire to ask before moving that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

There were no questions and the CHAIRMAN proposed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Mr. ROGGE seconded the proposition which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. VERNON moved that the appointment of Mr. D. M. Nissim to the Consulting Committee be confirmed, and that Sir Paul Chater, and Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White and G. C. Moxon, who retire, be re-elected.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded, and the motion was carried.

Messrs. W. H. Potts and H. Percy Smith were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. WHITE seconded by Mr. MAITLAND.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are ready and will be posted to local shareholders first thing on Monday morning.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Report for presentation at the Third Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders, to be held at Shanghai, on October 23 says:

1905.—The Balance at credit of this account is Tls. 291,925.59, and after deducting an interim dividend of 7½ per cent, aggregating Tls. 26,229.51, paid on May 1 last, there remains a sum of Tls. 265,696.08 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A final dividend of 7½ per cent on the paid-up capital.

A bonus of 15 per cent upon contributory premiums.

£10,000 to the credit of sterling reserve.

And the balance to be transferred to underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1905.

1906.—The balance at credit of working account to June 30 amounts to Tls. 185,529.01.

On October 20th Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, offered for sale by public auction the Spanish steamer *Neil Macleod*, but as the price offered, \$10,000, was below the upset, the vessel was withdrawn.

JAPANESE COTTON-GOODS IN MANCHURIA.

EXTRAORDINARY PROSPERITY.

The season for cotton-goods in Manchuria having opened, the local Japanese cotton-market has been very active since last month. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has been shipping cotton-goods at the rate of 2,000 bales per month. The demand is so brisk that the stock is always short, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has made application to the Manchuria Cotton-goods Export Syndicate that an additional 1,000 bales per month be supplied.

The cotton-goods market at home is however, also very active, and the weavers are not in a position to grant the application of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. While the demand in Manchuria is very brisk, the price is ruling comparatively low, due to the competition of American goods. The quotation of American goods is ruling at Y7.50 per bale, of Japanese at Y5.50. It is stated that the American goods are being rapidly ousted by the Japanese goods, owing to the higher price of the former, and Japanese goods are considered to have a bright future in Manchuria.

INTERESTING QUARREL BETWEEN HIGH CHINESE OFFICIALS.

It is reported from Peking that H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai had a dispute recently with the Grand Secretary, Sun Chia-nai during one of the sittings of the Royal Commission. It seemed, says the *N.C. Daily News*, that the Grand Secretary, who has a soft heart, wants to see plenty of posts open to official aspirants in the Reformed Government that it is proposed to inaugurate with their Majesties' consent. This Viceroy Yuan very rightly objected to on the score of economy, the useless expenditure of public money being one of the chief failures of the present system of Government in the Empire. The dispute between the two high officials gradually became warmer, and eventually drifted to subjects quite foreign to the topic under discussion. Finally the Grand Secretary, haughty and impatient at opposition, started a series of imputations and recriminations against his distinguished opponent, winding up with violent aspersions on the individual character which was entirely unexpected from such a personage who had, prior to this, always had the name of being courteous and affable. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai on the other hand while not a person to receive such violent attacks meekly, kept a remarkable control over his temper for the most part and eventually reminded the Grand Secretary that respect for his greater age (eighty) alone precluded the Viceroy from treating his (the Grand Secretary's) ignorance and uncouthness as they deserved. As Sun Chia-nai is also, one of the Progressive Party the other members came between the two disputants and the Grand Secretary probably already ashamed of his temper finally withdrew his project and gave his consent to the eventual deliberations of his colleagues.

THE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT SHANGHAI.

The announcement we were able to make last week on the authority of our Shanghai correspondent that the Acting Commercial Attache of the British Legation will henceforth spend a portion of his time in Shanghai, will be at all events a partial satisfaction to British merchants there. Commonsense would seem to indicate, remarks our northern contemporary, that a commercial attache should have his headquarters in the chief commercial centre, and Mr. J. W. Jamieson was indeed located there and kept closely in touch with the mercantile life of the port. It is, we understand, no fault of Mr. Hosie's that since he has held the acting appointment, he has not been seen in Shanghai but while the new conditions which have arisen since the war, have made it advantageous for the attache to keep in close touch with the Minister, Sir John Jordan has quickly realised that Shanghai has certain permanent claims which deserve attention. We are glad to think they will now get it.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The notification from Sir Robert Hart to the foreign members of the Customs Staff, to which we made reference, though it was not of such a nature that it could be made directly public, has naturally had a reassuring effect on all who are interested in the maintenance of the Customs Service in a state of efficiency. It has been followed by a somewhat similar notification from the Peking authorities to the Customs Tactais. The memorandum from the President of the China Association (Mr. R. S. Gundry), has thus been robbed of most of its force, but it is still interesting as showing that the possibilities of danger in the Imperial Decree of May 14 were kept well before the Foreign Office by the Association. In the light of after events it is evident that some of the assumptions, including that of the offering of a personal affront by the Chinese Government to Sir Robert Hart, were over-estimated. At the same time there were many little indications pointing in that direction, and old China hands, who form the executive of the Association at Home, had every justification for suspicion. How far the satisfactory conclusion of the incident is due to the self-restraint of the Inspector-General himself will probably not appear as yet. We have reason to know that before the issuing of the decree there had been some considerable friction between the Waiwupu and the Kungpu (Board of Public Works), both of which had considerable voice in the ultimate control of the service, and the transference of the duties to the new Board was partly, at all events, with the object of overcoming these internal difficulties. There may well have been also an attempt to use the occasion to obtain a more definite recognition of the Chinese control of the service, but the step intended in that direction, was evidently premature, and it has been withdrawn, at least to the satisfaction of Sir Robert Hart. —*N.C. Daily News*.

GLOBETROTTING EXTRAORDINARY.

On Oct. 25 there arrived in the Colony by the steamer *Hanoi* from Haiphong M. Constantino Stasesco, avocat, Chevalier de la Couronne de Roumanie, who is touring the world on foot with the object of winning a sum of one million francs offered by the Touring Club of Vienna to anyone who can tour the world on foot in four years. Three started on the tour from Bucharest on November 4th, 1903, and M. Stasesco is now alone, one of his companions having died, and the other retired owing to illness.

He has been through Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Turkey in Asia, Syria, Egypt, Soudan, Abyssinia, Aden, Karachi, Djibouti, Bombay, Calcutta. He walked to Calcutta, doing the journey, 1,221 miles from Bombay to Calcutta in twenty-four days. Afterwards he went to Rangoon, Moulmein. He then went by steamer to Penang. Crossing to the Province he walked to Malacca and then by steamer to Singapore. Thence he proceeded by steamer to Saigon and walked to Mankay, north of Haiphong, intending to walk to Canton, but the authorities would not grant him the necessary permission, declaring it to be unsafe for a foreigner to travel alone in that part of the country. He had therefore to turn back to Haiphong and take steamer for Hongkong. It is his intention to walk to Shanghai, cross by steamer to Japan, walk to Yokohama and take steamer for the United States. The tour ends at Baltimore, and he has to reach there by November, 1907.

VAH KA-DER DECAPITATED.

A Soochow dispatch states that Vah Ka-der was decapitated on October 13th by order of Governor Chen Kuei-lung. There is also a rumor current that, feeling escape to be impossible, Vah Ka-der committed suicide while on the way to Soochow by taking raw opium and that upon this being reported to the Governor on arrival at that city, his Excellency ordered the man's head to be struck off without loss of time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRENCH STATE AND CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

St. Joseph Church.

Shanghai, October 13th, 1906.

SIR,—A friend has put into my hand a typed copy of a communication which appears in your issue of 1st Sept. last. In the mixture of *Suppressio Veri suggestio falsi* and fierce unmeaning bitterness which the contribution in question contains it is somewhat difficult to clearly settle what it is precisely which your contributor proposes to establish.

From reading and re-reading said contribution one idea clearly emerges (whether it is your contributor's chief one or not I don't know) and it is—"your contributor assigns as the adequate and exclusive cause of the recent legislation in France against the Church (1) the fact of the Pope's objection to Loubet's visit to the King of Italy, (2) the ordering 'two Bishops' with republican sympathies to resign and repair to Rome for disciplinary purposes".

These two facts (alleged merely or real) cannot in any sense be the causes of the legislation in question, if the true causes can be sought and found in genuine facts anterior to the occurrence of either or both the alleged ones. These causes reduce to one viz., the intention of leading French Legislators to introduce measures with a view to Separation as it now exists. This intention is a fact and I shall now call witnesses.

The first witness is Waldeck-Rousseau, who in a speech to the French Chamber, December 7th, 1899, opposed as Premier a motion for Separation only on the ground that the time had not yet come. Personally he declared himself in favor of it. The religious bodies must first be dealt with etc., etc.

The next witness is Combes, who in the Senate, March 21st, 1903, declared himself and all his colleagues and the whole Republican party in favor of Separation, but the public mind must be prepared and the odium of Separation must not be allowed to attach to the party but must be cast on the Catholic clergy.

Does your contributor require any more conclusive evidence that he is wildly and absurdly wrong in his contention?

His implication that the Republican sympathies of "Bishops ordered to Rome" had something to do with their trouble with the Pope is equally wildly and absurdly imaginary. Let him read in this connection the speech of M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, delivered in June, 1893, the letter of Leo XIII, 16th Feb., 1893, with whose policy that of the present Pope is in this matter in absolute accord and in perfect continuity.

For the sake of our common English language, that it is not a mere vehicle of brutalities, banalities, half-truths, suggestions of the low, but may be the noble expression of noble thoughts and convey a sympathy as delicate and pure as any other language written or spoken, I will include in this letter (which I ask you to publish) an extract from the *Saturday Review*, August 18th, which is at the same time a traversing of the whole position of your contributor and sets in their true Orientation the impertinences and irrelevancies of the same.

"If speaking of the want of sympathy of English journalism generally with the Pope and criticisms often unjust of the same on the Pope's action, justification were needed for this papal action it would be found in these criticisms upon it. When professing French Catholics insist on subservience in matters spiritual to an atheistic State it is time for a protest against their cowardice.....The Encyclical, the bravest thing in truth that has come to France from the Vatican since the day when Pius XI hurled the 'civil constitution' of the clergy in the faces of the men of the First Revolution should herald the dawn of a new era for the annals of French Catholicism.....This conception of associations of lay-men for ecclesiastical purposes responsible to a Council of State and independent of the Bishop is absolutely uncatholic. We have said that the principle of the association is uncatholic; no small proportion of Protestants would repudiate it as anti-Christian.

Strange as it may seem to the ordinary Protestant the Pope is to-day fighting with far better justification and far greater moderation the very war that Chalmers and the other founders of the Free Kirk waged in Scotland sixty years ago for the the "Crown rights of Christ." Such associations as the law proposes are intolerable and the Pope wisely refuses to consider any scheme for the modification. At the same time the Pope gives the French Government to understand that on certain terms an understanding is possible. As we read the Encyclical it does not seem that the Papacy makes any impossible demands. All that the French State need do is to arrange with the Papacy for a concession to the French Church or a similar status to that which Mr. Gladstone allowed the Irish Church at the time of its disestablishment. On these terms it seems there may be peace in France; if they are refused the responsibilities of the disturbance and sacrilege that may follow will rest solely on the Republic. Not the least melancholy feature in this unhappy story is the fact that English sympathy is generally on the anti-Christian side. As a fact the Pope is in every way the injured party and in this case the cause for which he is fighting is the cause of Christendom. The men who rule France to-day make no concealment of their hatred and contempt for Christianity and its Founder.

Were Englishmen a little more logical they would see the absurdity of allowing an absolutely irrelevant fact to affect their judgment of the struggle between Church and State in France. There is no question here of differences between Anglicanism and Romanism or indeed between Romanism and Protestantism. The Pope in this matter is fighting the battle of Christendom.

I shall have this inserted in the Shanghai papers. I am,

Yours, etc.,
M.E. COLMAN, S.M.

THE JAPAN-AMERICAN TROUBLE.

SERIOUS VIEW TAKEN IN TOKYO.

Telegrams to the *Daily Press* of October 27th said:

Count Okuma, interviewed with regard to the exclusion of Japanese scholars from San Francisco schools, says that Japan cannot afford to tolerate such injustice from any nation whatever. He is trusting, however, that President Roosevelt will intervene and relieve the tension.

Baron Kaneko as President of the America's Friend Society has cabled to President Roosevelt deploring the prejudice which has led to the expulsion of Japanese scholars from schools in the Western States, and trusting that the President will adopt prompt measures for the sake of justice and humanity.

[Recently, Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General at New York, who is now in Tokyo, delivered an interesting speech at an ordinary meeting of the Oriental Economic Society on the commercial relations between Japan and America. Nothing could be more vital, said Mr. Uchida, to the prosperity of Japan, than the trade with America. Raw silk, tea and matting, which formed the most important lines of Japan's export commodities, would be dealt a heavy blow by economic depression in America, and it behooved the Japanese to direct continued and careful attention to the economic condition in that country. It seems desirable, therefore, that Japan should also devote careful attention to the consideration of taking "pin pricks" less seriously. San Francisco is not the American nation. The world has had enough of war for the present.]

CHINO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

AN ABORTIVE COMMISSION.

A *Daily Press* telegram dated Shanghai, October 25th said:

The Italian Commissioners have definitely broken off negotiations with regard to the proposed Commercial Treaty between Italy and China, on the grounds that China is unwilling to make the slightest return for Italy's acceptance of article 8 of the Mackay Treaty.

EXCHANGE.

SOME RUDIMENTAL EXPLANATIONS.

"You quite understand why dearer silver should mean a more valuable dollar, do you?" The Broker smiled. "But you want me to explain why there should be differences of exchange when you turn a sovereign into yen, or into francs, which you have noticed is the case." The Lady nodded.

"You are right in thinking yen and francs have standard values, just as the sovereign has. The secret of their differing values in the exchange list is this—but did you ever send anyone a pre-ent?"

Somewhat surprised, the Lady said: "Of course I have."

"Well, suppose you sent me a shilling tie by post, what would that present cost you?"

"A sh—Ah! I see. One and a penny, of course."

"Exactly. Now we have a clue to the secret. If you owe one pound to a London shop, you cannot discharge your debt here without paying a little more than you really owe. Exchange differences represent the little more. Suppose Importer A. in Hongkong owes Exporter B. in London £100, and that Importer C. in London owes Exporter D. in Canton £100—

The Lady was by no means dull.

"How delightfully simple," she interrupted.

"Then C. could pay B., both in London, and A. could pay the man at Canton. But then" (thoughtfully) "there would not be any of that little more to pay."

"Correct, so far; but now suppose it is too much trouble for the London men to meet personally, or the Hongkong man doesn't happen to be thinking of a trip to Canton. They would pay somebody the little more to do it for them. To send the actual money would cost freight and insurance, and while travelling about, it would not be earning interest. So exchange bills are sent instead, and that is where the Banks come in. You know that a dollar is of no use to you unless you spend it, don't you? Well, a bill, like a banknote, is of no use till cashed, strictly speaking; but as it happens, it is. You can buy them. Suppose A. didn't owe B. that £100 just then, but happened to do so a month or two later, and met a man who had a bill for £100 which he had no occasion to send. He would ask that man for the bill, and the man, having no use for it, would let him have it for £100. But suppose the man with the £100 bill had another friend about to send £100 to London. He would not know which friend to give it to. Both needed it, and both began to make him bids for it. Do you follow me? Then he would give it to the one who bid most. That is supply and demand, as we call it. There are so many people sending money back and forward that selling money is quite a business in itself."

"Then that explains why the Banks take care of your money without charging you anything", said the Lady.

"Charging you! Why, they pay you for letting them take care of it. They send it back and forward, you see, in the form of these bills. If when you want it, yours happens to be travelling, they give you somebody-else's."

The Lady looked rather shocked.

"Oh, it's all right. Nobody loses. Well, now, supposing no London people happen to owe Hongkong people anything, and it is all the other way, you can see that Hongkong would want a great many bills. They would have to pay more, just as at an auction when many ladies want a thing the auctioneer gets a bigger price for it. Just now there is very little money in Hongkong to send away, so the Banks will sell you outside money for fewer dollars than before."

"How nice of them."

"There's a lot more, but I'm not good at explaining. I'm afraid. For instance, when everybody wants to buy bills, they may get so dear that it becomes cheaper after all to send the actual cash, paying the ship to carry it. Then bills get cheaper—that is, your dollar is 'high'."

"Why then, they must have been sending loads of real money away in ships lately," said the Lady.

"I shouldn't wonder," said the Broker. "I've seen very little about for some time. Ah! Here's your husband. Good morning!"

REVIEW.

Griffith John. *The Story of fifty years in China.* By R. WARDLAW THOMPSON London. The Religious Tract Society. Price 7/6 net.

A capital summary of the main events in the history of the China Mission Field has been put together in this volume. The work of the pioneer of the Central China Mission is narrated in a simple and effective style which should make this book a useful addition to the library of affairs Chinese. In its early parts the account is auto-biographical and the remainder of the narrative is from the pen of the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society. So great, however, has been the use made of Dr. John's own letters and reports that the substance of the entire volume is in effect auto-biographical. The narrative begins with Dr. John's early life and training for the ministry, and without showing partisan feeling on many controversial points the author proceeds to collate a straightforward and direct account of the leading events in the story of the beginnings of missionary work in Central China, which is bound up with the life of Griffith John. Born at Swansea, in 1831, "little Gito" was brought up in a religious atmosphere and at the age of eight years joined the church and six years later preached his first sermon. In 1850 he entered Brecon College and comparatively early in his training the desire arose in his heart to become a missionary. He first fixed upon Madagascar as a suitable field of labour, but subsequently the London Missionary Society intimated that they desired him to turn his thoughts to China. He complied with their requests and sailed for Shanghai in 1855. It was not long ere he found that while the influence of idolatry on the general mind was superficial that of Confucianism penetrated the depths of the Chinese souls, entwined itself around their thoughts and affections, and held them with a tenacious grasp. The chief obstacle, however, to the spread of Christianity in China was the custom of ancestor worship, while the natives were sunk in gross materialism and eaten up, both soul and body by the world. The work moved very slowly, and we find that after two years in the country Dr. John expresses himself as sometimes ready to give up in despair and think that China is doomed to destruction. A large portion of his time he devoted to the study of the language and books, and made repeated journeys into the interior, often in company with the late Dr. Edkins throughout his missionary career. Dr. John has shown an eager willingness to press on to new enterprises, and amongst his journeys we find that he visited the headquarters of the Taining rebels at Nanking. He found that the religious element entered very powerfully into the revolutionary movement and that the rebels entertained most friendly feelings towards foreigners. They were, however, "treated by us and our allies, the French, in a way that reflects disgrace on our flag."

The year 1861 found Mr. John still unsettled as to his permanent location as a missionary. The two great cities of Suohow and Hangchow he had visited again and again, while Ningchow had also been suggested to him. But when the Treaty of Tientsin came into full operation in 1861 and the Yangtze and nine new ports were thrown open Mr. John decided to settle at Hankow. Hitherto his work had been largely that of pioneering and he was now determined to proceed with teaching, training, consolidating and building up. For twelve months the mission of the London Missionary Society was the only representative of Protestant Christianity in Hankow and the whole of the province of Hupeh. In 1862 the Wesleyan Missionary Society sent a missionary to the city, and he was followed two years later by a second. The early days of the mission were a time of great and permanent importance, and the energy and enterprise of the young missionary were so constant and tireless that ere long the sphere of labour was being developed and extended. A medical mission was firmly established in the city and a school for western learning opened. We find that throughout the whole of his career Mr. John maintained the practice of making evangelistic tours in the district, and the bright descriptions of Chinese life and

character which are introduced in so many of his letters make most fascinating reading. For fifteen years he remained in China without a change and when at length he arrived in England there were many demands upon his time so that it is not surprising to find that his strength gave way. His furlough was extended; but Dr. John was anxious to return to the field of his labours where work rapidly grew and influence widened. The dreams of his years were being fulfilled one by one, and ere very long a strong mission in Central China had been firmly established, the Gospel had been carried from Hankow through Hunan to the borders of Canton, and an important educational institution in connection with the mission had been inaugurated. But Dr. John remained at his post a distinguished and zealous worker, exerting an amazing and far reaching influence by the work of his pen and spreading the knowledge of Christianity by the power of the living voice.

"Two or three hundred cash a week," he wrote, "have a greater attraction to a Chinaman than the salvation of his soul." He realises that the conversion of Cathay is a task that is as difficult as it is certain. It will "cost the Church her treasures, the colleges their brightest ornaments, and the missions the lives of their best men." The difficulties with which they are confronted are to be found in the vastness of the field, the vastness of the population, and the antiquity and civilisation of the Chinese. Dr. John alludes to the "selfish and unchristian conduct" of the British government in respect to the opium trade, which he characterises as "immoral, and a foul blot on England's escutcheon," and says it speaks more eloquently and convincingly to the Chinese mind against Christianity than the missionary does or can do for it. Still, he feels that if the "open door" policy could be maintained they would have everything to hope for and nothing to fear, so far as the Protestant missions are concerned. Dr. John is an optimist of the most pronounced type, and, notwithstanding the violent attacks so frequently made on missionaries by European writers, believes that there are glorious days for missions in China still to come. Saturate China with a knowledge of the arts and sciences, and secular learning of every kind he says; introduce railways, telegraphs and all our mechanical inventions and appliances, but without something to make them good, holy and happy the Chinese must ever remain the untruthful, dishonest, deceitful, and impure people they are. The religions of China are powerless to accomplish this. The object of the missionary is not to make them skilful, more rich, more powerful, but simply to make them holy and happy evermore. And this has been the lifework of the "Father of the Central China Mission" whose influence in China for fifty years must always remain closely associated with the awakening of the Empire. Thus it is that the story of his life has exceptional interest, for being closely interwoven with fifty of the most fruitful and significant years in the modern history of China, it covers a period of transition which has been as remarkable in relation to missionary work as to the general conditions of the Chinese Empire and the Chinese mind. The book of Griffith John's autobiography and correspondence makes up the record of a life unselfishly devoted to the benefit of his fellows, and testifies to the worth of the missionary besides revealing at once the difficulties, the dangers, the joys and rewards of his labour.

THE KIANGNAN ARSENAL DOCK.

With reference to a statement which appeared a few days ago in a native local contemporary concerning the above institution, which was also translated in some of the Foreign newspapers at the time, we [N.-C. Daily News] are in a position to deny the pronouncement that the Kiangnan Dock had lost some Tls. 300,000 during the past year in consequence of which a new Manager had been appointed in the person of Faotai Chang Shih-han, the present Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal. As a matter of fact under the superintendency of Admiral Sah and the capable management of Captain Y. F. Wu, both of the Peiyang Imperial Navy and experts in their profession, the books of the Kiangnan

Dock can show a gain of nearly Tls. 100,000 for the past year the first of its existence, while there has always been more work offered than could possibly be accepted owing to the present circumscribed limits of the Dock yard. Ever since the inauguration of the new régime, with the exception of a few weeks' stoppage caused by the inundations last year, there have, at any one time been no less than ten vessels on an average undergoing repairs at the hands of the Dockyard people—which, under the circumstance, appears to be pretty good.

PROPOSED MATCH TRUST.

A NEW COMPANY.

The vice-president of the Diamond Match Company, of America, had an interview on Oct. 15th with Mr. Morita, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau, at Tokyo, to discuss the proposed Japanese-American match trust.

According to Japanese papers Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Doi Kametaro, and others are forming a large match-making concern with a capital of Y6,000,000, to be subscribed by Japanese and Americans. Japan has a vast field in which to extend her match trade, which according to the vernacular papers includes Europe, America, Africa, and the South Sea Islands. The present system of manufacture, together with the competition seriously hinders the development of the industry, and it is with a view to eliminating these difficulties that the new company is about to be formed.

A Tokyo dispatch states that the arrival of the vice-President of the Diamond Match Company, has caused considerable commotion among match-manufacturers in Japan, as he is believed to have in hand a scheme to form a trust of match-manufacturers in England, America and Japan. It is also stated that the Government is again investigating a proposal to take over the industry as a Government monopoly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another Japanese died at Shanghai on October 16th as a result of injuries received in the affray with German soldiers on the night of the 13th inst. reported in our telegrams. In consequence, after a brief inquest, the five sailors from the German gunboat *Illis*, already remanded, were brought up at the German Consulate and again remanded, under arrest, for trial by courtmartial.

It has now been definitely decided that Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, First Police Magistrate, shall act as Attorney-General on the retirement of Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., at the end of this month. Mr. A. G. Wise, whom we previously mentioned as the probable successor, will retain his present position of Puisne Judge. Mr. Gompertz, who attended at the Sessions yesterday with a view to getting an insight into the work, will take over his new duties on November 1st.

The Central Government at Peking has sent instructions to the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces of the Empire to send up without delay a detailed statement to the number of mow of land in each province devoted to the cultivation of the poppy, the names of districts where it is cultivated; the quantity and quality produced annually; the annual revenue obtained by each provincial government in the shape of Customs' duty and likin on raw opium; how much is consumed locally and how much is exported to non-producing provinces.

The Shanghai fire reported in a recent *Daily Press* telegram is attributed to the ignition of part of the roof by a soldering stove while the workmen were away for a meal. The building is insured for about Tls. 60,000 in Hongkong and Copenhagen companies. It is believed that with the exception of the attics and third floor the building has suffered no structural damage, and that only these portions will have to be rebuilt. No windows had been put in so the wind played havoc with the flames when once the woodwork had caught. The *N.-C. Daily News* comments: This fire would seem to point to the danger of centralization of the cable offices here, for serious interruptions in the service would have ensued had the whole of the offices been burnt out.

COMMERCIAL.

YOKOHAMA MARKET REPORT.

The Yokohama Prices Current and Market Report, published by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, and dated Yokohama, October, 15th, 1906, has the following:—

IMPORTS.

Yarns.—The market continues very quiet. **Shirtings.**—There is more enquiry, and some forward contracts are reported, but business is made very difficult by the advance in Manchester values. **Fancy Cottons and Woollens.**—No change. A little improvement is apparent. **Metals.**—Substantial advances are reported along all lines from the Tokyo market, especially in Sheets, Wire, and Tin Plates; but the majority of cable offers are still being returned as too low for business. **Kerosene.**—Market firm. **Sugar.**—There is no change in the condition of the market. All the offers of the Tokyo Refinery, at the auction on the 6th instant, were withdrawn, the biddings made by the dealers, though showing some advance on those of previous occasions, not having reached the Refinery's limit. Dealers' stocks seem to have been considerably decreased, and there is a tendency towards making fresh purchases which is having a strengthening effect on the market. **Indigo (natural).**—Nothing doing.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—The market is unchanged. Total settlements from May 1st to October 13th amount to 102,428 piculs, against 107,018 piculs at the corresponding date last year.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

Fish Oil.—A few more transactions are reported at slowly rising prices, the closing quotation being yen 6.75 per 100 kin. **Copper.**—In sympathy with home markets prices have advanced considerably. **Furukawa Bessemer** is said to have been sold at about yen 54.00 per 100 kin.

SILK REPORT.

During the fortnight under review our market experienced, to begin with a smart advance, whereupon a period of dullness again set in, resulting in a drop of about Yen. 20 from the top point for full-sized filatures, whilst fine sizes and Kakedas remained steady. However, at the close a large business has been put through once more, so that prices are very firm with an upward tendency. Stocks in Yokohama are about 10,000 bales, as compared with last year's 15,000 bales. Exchange continues to advance, which make G. \$ and Fres. quotations high in comparison to yen prices.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG October 26th

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$860	to	—	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$920	to	—	do.
Malwa Older	\$980	to	—	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1020	to	—	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$700	to	—	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$760	to	—	do.
Patna New	\$885	to	—	per chest.
Patna Old	\$915	to	—	do.
Benares New	\$835	to	—	do.
Benares Old	\$820	to	—	do.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 18th October, 1906, states:—There is very little to report of a fresh nature, the market being, if anything, in a slightly less depressed condition than it was. This should not be surprising considering the much more favourable position that has been created by the misfortunes to the American cotton crop. The recently reported tornado appears to have been only the precursor of further troubles which have befallen the unfortunate growers, for we have it on the most reliable authority that the cotton belt has been visited by severe frosts, the scourge the farmers are always in dread of before the picking is over. It is of course too soon yet to estimate the damage done, but it is evidently extensive, judging by the rise in price that has already taken place. And so once more fortune has come to the assistance of this market. The Autumn season is passing apace and yet there are no signs of an increasing demand. Clearances continue on very moderate scale, and the great bulk of the current demand is supplied by the auctions, for what the dealers have already on hand. The floods and destruction of crops are no doubt responsible for a good deal of the distress prevailing in the country, but that is not the bed rock bottom of the trouble, and we are inclin-

ed to agree with an up-country correspondent of one of the local newspapers, who pointed out, some three months ago, that China now faces one of the greatest crises of her history. The prices of her produce are changing, Japan and the West buying her cheap products, the prices of which have been very much enhanced. At the same time the new coins in which the lower class people are paid have less purchasing power than the old coins had two years ago, yet the vast multitude of wage-earners still have the old scale of wages. And China has to face these financial, political and social changes with an ignorant, clamouring 400 millions to feed with reports of short crops from all sides. Rather better news from Newchwang has come down recently so far as Foreign piece goods are concerned, and prices for the standard makes have improved somewhat. However, in spite of the acknowledged moderate stocks there no orders for fresh supplies have come down yet. Confirming what we wrote a week or two ago concerning the alleged brisk trade in Nankens, or native cloth, we learn from a prominent spinner here that the market in Newchwang is glutted with stocks of these goods that are absolutely unsaleable, and this of course reflects on the trade in local yarns here. The complaint with the mills is the present cessation of clearances, some of the native owned concerns either working short time or shutting down altogether. And now comes the report that a rich and powerful Japanese family contemplates the establishment of new mills here with a capital of from twenty to thirty million yen, to supply the wants of Manchuria and Corea direct, and so save the freight and expenses on the raw material. There is no specially encouraging news from any of our other dependencies. The home markets are very strong in consequence of the rise in cotton, and even in the Fancy makes, in which until quite recently it was possible to book orders, quotations are now prohibitive. The latest quotations for spot cotton in Liverpool are 6.54d. for Mid-American and 9d. for Egyptian. Futures are also stronger in the New York market being 11.12 cents gold November and 11.14 for January option. The idea of forming a syndicate to buy up the stocks of weak holders of American goods is, we understand, assuming some tangible shape and operations are said to have already commenced. If the plan is feasible it certainly could not have started under more favourable conditions than those now prevailing, owing to the strength of the home markets. There has been a very heavy increase to our stock of yarns during the past ten days or so amounting to nearly 30,000 bales, and yet in spite of this, and the rise in sterling rates, prices for imported spinings are steady. Native cotton is firmer. The private business during the interval has continued on a very small scale and has consisted chiefly of small indents for Fancy goods, but this is threatened to be stopped by the enhanced prices Manchester is now asking. Some 150 packages or so of staple Grey and White goods, booked in Manchester some months back for next Spring trade, have been placed. At the auctions the tendency has certainly been firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, 17th Oct., 1906:—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Cowhides, Best Selected	Per picul.
Do. Seconds	Tls. 38.50
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected	34.50
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour, (nom.)	21.00
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	8.00
White China Grass, Wuchang and or Poochi	10.80
White China Grass, Sinshan and or Chayu	10.00
Green China Grass, Szechuen	12.50
Jute	6.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	11.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and or Macheng	11.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	10.00
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	9.50
Animal Tallow	10.00
Gallnuts, usual shape	16.00
Do. Plum do.	17.25
Tobacco, Tingchow	7.50
Do. Wongkong	11.50
Black Bristles	(nom.)
Feathers, Grey and or White Duck	(")
" " Wild Duck	(")
Turmeric	5.25
Sesamum Seed	4.50
Sesamum Seed Oil	(nom.)
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	(nom.)
Wood Oil	8.30
Tea Oil	10.00

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly Produce Circular, date Shanghai, 15th October, 1906, has the following:—**Gallnuts.**—Since our last went to press the demand has continued especially for plum-shaped Galls, but generally consumers are unwilling to operate at present, sterling prices being higher again, owing to the continual rise in exchange, although Tael prices are practically unchanged. **Cowhides.**—The market in Hankow has opened, but only a very limited business has been done is the meantime. Prospects are that rather high prices will have to be paid for new season's hides. **Tobacco.**—There is no change, demand still bears on inferior quality at low prices, whilst best cargo appears to be rather neglected. Nothing to report yet about Tingchow. **Feathers.**—Are in poor supply and the small arrivals find a ready market at improving prices. **Cotton.**—Prices are still too high to admit export on a larger scale. **Tallow.**—Remains firm for all descriptions and prices asked by the dealers are so high as to make business quite impossible. **Wood Oil.**—A few small transactions have transpired, but generally the position is nearly unchanged, prices asked by the Chinese being much above home values. **Strawbraid.**—The high prices for Chinese braids have much stimulated the production, unfortunately to the detriment of quality. Supplies of all kinds of braids are now again coming along more freely to this market, Loyeh, Shansi Mottled, Yangshen, and Shingkee and Split being most in demand. **Goatskin Rugs.**—The market is generally easier. **Untanned Goatskins.**—First arrivals of Autumn supplies may be expected shortly. **Wool.**—**Sheep's.**—At the close the market is quiet, and as exchange keeps up holders will probably have to give way to buyers in the prices. **Camel's.**—Only very little doing. **Goat's.**—Only very little doing.

Per P. & O. steamer *Manila*, sailed on 23rd Oct. For Hamburg:—120 packages merchandise. For London:—1 case feathers, 1 case turtle shell, 491 rolls matting, 14 cases chinaware, 1,516 packages tea, 886 packages preserves, 258 bales waste silk, 19 cases clothes and effects, 97 packages merchandise, 25 cases camphor. For Marseilles:—10 cases human hair, 100 bales waste silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Delhi*, sailed on 20th Oct. For Manchester:—100 bales waste silk. For London:—1,450 packages tea, 270 bales waste silk, 13 cases silk goods, 107 bales raw silk, 4 cases hats, 1 case essence, 4 cases cigars, 50 cases preserves, 8 cases feathers, 2 cases lacquerware, 1 case matting. For Gibraltar:—1 case silk goods, 8 cases curios. For Marseilles:—100 packages tea, 6 cases feathers, 286 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—443 bales raw silk. For Milan:—15 bales raw silk. St. Chamond:—20 bales raw silk.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, Oct. 29th.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/3
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand ...	288 1/2
Credits 4 months' sight	293
ON GERMANY.—On demand	234 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand ...	55 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	56 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer ...	17 1/2
Bank, on demand	17 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer ...	170 1/2
Bank, on demand	17
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	7 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	112
ON MANILA.—On demand	111 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	2 p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	138
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1 1/2 p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	6 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$8.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$46.10
BAR SILVER, per oz.	32 1/2

FREIGHT.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 46/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea 39/6, per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland):—Tea G. \$1 1/2 cents per lb. gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo Tls. 1.80 to \$1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 29th October. — A fair number of charters have been put through during the period under review. From Saigon to this, 8 cents per picul offering; to Philippines, 23 cents per picul last and 24 cents offering; to North Coast Java, 18 cents per picul last. From North Coast Java to Hongkong, 20 cents last for dry sugar. From Hoilo to Ningpo and Chinkiang, 30 cents was paid for a small carrier. From Bangkok to Hongkong, six steamers have been closed at 30 cents and 23 cents (liner terms) and 28 cents and 21 cents (local terms). From Newchwang to Canton, 17 cents per picul last. From Moji or Wakamatsu to Canton, good demand resulting in several fixtures at \$2.00 to \$2.20 per ton; to Hongkong, \$1.25 to \$1.50 according to size. The following are the settlements:—

Z Y de Aldecoa—American steamer, 698 tons, sold for \$35,000.

Kueiyang—British steamer, 1,044 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 16 cents per picul.

Kiangping—Chinese steamer, 1,222 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 17 cents per picul.

Hinang—British steamer, 1,536 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 17 cents per picul.

Waishing—British steamer, 1,170 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 17 cents per picul.

Tinhau—British steamer, 902 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 17 cents per picul.

Amoy—German steamer, 732 tons, Tientsin and Newchwang to Amoy, 30 cents per picul.

Mandal—Norwegian steamer, 1,333 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.50 per ton.

Falk—Norwegian steamer, 1,380 tons, Moji to Canton, \$2.00 per ton.

Prosper—Norwegian steamer, 924 tons, Moji to Canton, \$2.00; Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.

Brand—Norwegian steamer, 1,519 tons, Moji to Canton, \$2.10 per ton.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,102 tons, Moji to Canton, \$2.20 per ton.

Dorre—Norwegian steamer, Wukamatsu to Canton, \$2.00 per ton.

Road—Norwegian steamer, 782 tons, Wukamatsu to Canton, \$2.00 per ton.

Ningpo—British steamer, 1,228 tons, Wukamatsu to Canton, \$1.30 per ton.

Hilary—German steamer, 1,276 tons, Saigon to Manila (Rice and Cattle), \$7,500 lump sum.

Daguy—Norwegian steamer, 882 tons, Saigon to Manila, 22 cents per picul.

Nord—Norwegian steamer, 730 tons, Saigon to 1/2 ports Philippines, 23 and 26 cents per picul.

Skuld—Norwegian steamer, 947 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 30 and 23 cents per picul (Liners terms).

Drufar—Norwegian steamer, 1,102 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 30 and 23 cents per picul (Liners terms).

Heindal—Norwegian steamer, 761 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 30 and 23 cents per picul (Liners terms).

Fri—Norwegian steamer, 859 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 28 and 21 cents per picul (Local terms).

Frithjof—Norwegian steamer, 891 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 28 and 21 cents per picul (Local terms).

Amoy—German steamer, 732 tons, Hoilo to Ningpo and Chinkiang, 30 cents per picul.

Progress—German steamer, 799 tons, monthly, 2 months, at \$3,000 per month.

Karin—Norwegian steamer, 857 tons, monthly, 2 months, at \$3,250 per month.

SHARE REPORTS.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report, for the week ending October 17th, 1906, states:—A further fall has to be recorded this week in Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves, business having been done at Tls. 232 1/2 October and 235 December. There has also been a sharp fall in the price of Langkats, the market closing with sellers at Tls. 232 1/2 October. Cotton Mills have remained steady. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Shares have been bought from Hongkong at \$795, the latest quotation being \$795 sellers. The London quotation is 3/01. Marine and Fire Insurance.—A single operation is reported in China Fires at \$93; there are now buyers at \$91 with no shares offering. Shipping.—A fair business has been done in Indos at declining rates \$55, 54 and 52 1/2 December and Tls. 52 1/2 and 52 for March. Shanghai Tugs have changed hands at Tls. 56, and shares are wanted at this price. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd.—Shares have declined and business has been reported at Tls. 105 1/2 and 105 cash and Tls. 107 1/2 and 105 December. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves are quoted at Tls. 235 and 232 1/2 October, 241 and 235 December.

Sugars.—No business reported. Mining.—A single operation is reported in Kaipings at Tls. 9.45. There are sellers of Weihaiwei Golds at \$2 1/2. Lands.—New Land Shares have been done at Tls. 56, and the Old cum New are in demand at Tls. 106. Industrial.—A good business has been done in all Cotton Mill Stocks. Ewos have changed hands at Tls. 77 December, and the market closes with sellers at this rate. International Cottons are quoted at Tls. 69 November, but there are now buyers at Tls. 70 for cash. Laou Kung Mows are steady at Tls. 84. Shanghai Gas Co. A fair number of shares have changed hands at Tls. 125 for Old cum New, and the new shares have been bought at Tls. 106. Langkats were strong in the beginning of the week, opening at Tls. 236 and closing at Tls. 232 1/2 and 232 for October, Tls. 237 1/2, 236 1/2 and Tls. 236 for December. A fair business was done in Sumatras at \$97 and Tls. 97 1/2 for December. Stores and Hotels. Central Hotel Shares are quoted at \$15 1/2. Astors at \$38 1/2. Hotel des Colonies at Tls. 15. Lane, Crawford & Co. at \$115, and Hall and Holtz at \$25. Miscellaneous. Shanghai Electric and Asbestos at \$26 1/2, and Telephones at Tls. 63. Loans and Debentures.—6 per cent. Gas Debentures have changed hands at Tls. 96, and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 96 1/2.

HONGKONG, 26th October, 1906.—We have nothing of any importance to report. A comparatively fair amount of business has been transacted during the week, but it has been of a desultory nature, and without any special feature. Rates, with very few exceptions, continue to show a slight downward tendency, and the market remains without buoyancy or elasticity.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands at the improved rate of \$815 and the market closes steady at that rate. London quotes, per Reuter, £95, a drop of 10s. since our last report. Nationals are enquired for at \$47, but a few shares, on offer at \$50, fail to find a buyer.

MARINE INSURANCES.—The market continues dull, and with the exception of small sales of Cantons at \$300, ex dividend of \$20 paid on the 22nd inst., we have no business to report. Unions, Cantons and Yangtze are obtainable at quotations, but offers at lower rates meet with no response. China Traders continue in demand, but shares remain scarce and we have no business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been placed during the week at \$330 and more shares are wanted at the rate. Chinas continue in a small demand at \$95, but none seen available, and we have no business to report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have further improved and sales have been effected at \$26 and \$26 1/2, the market closing steady to firm at that rate. With the exception of a small demand for Old Star Ferries, and a decline in Douglasses to \$41, we have nothing further to report under this heading. Indo-Chinas and China-Manilas remain neglected, and Shells continue in demand at 21s. 6d., all without business.

REFINERIES.—Sales of China Sugars are reported at \$147 1/2, and the market closes quiet with further sellers at that rate. Luzons remain unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Raub has ruled weak during the week and sales have been made as low as \$8 1/2, the market closing a little firmer, with small buyers at \$8 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed at \$152, and more shares are obtainable at that rate. Kowloons have also declined, and sellers now rule the market at \$99, without any sales to report. Shanghai Docks have ruled weak with sales in Shanghai at Tls. 100, and with the exception of sales here at Tls. 102 for December, we have no business to report.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Under this heading we have only to report sales of Hongkong Hotels at \$112 1/2, and of Humphreys at \$11 1/2, the market closing with further buyers of both stocks at quotations.

COTTON MILLS.—Shanghai quotes Ewos at Tls. 75, Internationals at Tls. 70, Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 83, and Soy Chees at Tls. 325. Hongkongs remain unchanged at \$13, without business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have been placed at \$9.35, Green Islands at \$19,

Electrics at \$14 1/2 and \$15, Ropes at \$23 and \$22, Watsons at \$12 1/2, Powells at \$8, and South China Morning Posts at \$22. The market closes with buyers of Electrics and Tramways at quotations, and with sellers of most other stocks under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120, buyers
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$815
National B. of China		London, £95
A. Shares	£8	\$47, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$7
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10, sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$9.35, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 75, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$13, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 7
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 83
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 325
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$90, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$152, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6 1/2	\$16 1/2, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 100, buyers
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 232 1/2
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$22
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$19, sales
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$215, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$1 2 1/2, sales & buy.
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$236, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$23, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$7 1/2
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$300, ex div., sales
China Fire	\$20	\$95, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$95, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$230, sales & buy.
North China	25	Tls. 85, ex div.,
Union	\$100	\$775, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$170, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$108, sellers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$11 1/2, sales & buy.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$39
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 97 1/2, x.n. issue
West Point Building	Tls. 25	Tls. 56 1/2, n. issue
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$450, nominal
Raub	18/10	\$8 1/2, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$147, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$22
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$23, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$41, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$26 1/2, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	£10	\$73, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	£1	20s. 6d., buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$29, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$20, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	nominal
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22, sales
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$5.75, sales
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sales & sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$4, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12 1/2, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$8, buyers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150

VERNON & MYTH Brokers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

October—

ARRIVALS

19, Brand, Norwegian str., from Sourabaya.
 19, Diadem, British cruiser, from Weihaiwei.
 19, Paoting, British str., from Shanghai.
 19, Persia, Austrian str., from Shanghai.
 19, Sandakan, German str., from Singapore.
 19, Siberia, American str., from S. Francisco.
 19, Tean, British str., from Manila.
 20, Liangchow, British str., from Tientsin.
 20, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
 21, Amigo, German str., from Tourane.
 21, Chipshing, British str., from Chefoo.
 21, Cyrus, British str., from Calcutta.
 21, Emp. of India, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
 21, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 21, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
 21, Hermann Menzell, Ger. str., from Nagasaki.
 21, Hongkong, French str., from Hoihow.
 21, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 21, Yochow, British str., from Shanghai.
 22, Esang, British str., from Newchwang.
 22, Hua, French str., from Haiphong.
 22, Marie, German str., from Swatow.
 22, Willehad, German str., from Sydney.
 22, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 23, Benalder, British str., from London.
 23, Heim, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 23, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
 23, Maaila, British str., from Yokohama.
 23, Moyune, British str., from Foochow.
 23, Prinz Ludwig, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
 24, Anghin, German str., from Bangkok.
 24, Ceylon Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
 24, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
 24, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Pakhoi.
 24, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.
 24, Nissen Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.
 24, Roon, German str., from Hamburg.
 25, Aeon, British str., from Newcastle.
 25, Antiochus, British str., from Liverpool.
 25, Clara Jeben, German str., from Bangkok.
 25, Empire, British str., from Kobe.
 25, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 25, Knivsberg, German str., from Macao.
 25, Proteus, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 25, Sumatra, British str., from London.
 26, Helene, German str., from Hoihow.
 26, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 26, Nichiyei Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
 26, Ningpo, British str., from Wakamatsu.
 26, Progress, German str., from Quinhon.
 26, Prosper, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 26, Taming, British str., from Manila.
 26, Tsiuan, British str., from Sydney.
 27, Derwent, British str., from Saigon.
 27, Finme, German str., from Newchwang.
 27, Masan Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 27, Taikosan Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 27, Totomi Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 27, Tsarugisan Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
 27, Waterwitch, British s.v., from Swatow.

October—

DEPARTURES

19, Delta, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Hailan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 19, Oriol, British str., for Batavia.
 19, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 19, Rutherglen, Brit. str., for Christmas Isd.
 19, Skuld, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 19, Trieste, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 19, Uniform, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.
 20, Bourbon, French str., for Saigon.
 20, Brand, Norwegian str., for Moji.
 20, Calchas, British str., for London.
 20, Ceylon, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Delhi, British str., for Europe.
 20, Inaba Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 20, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 20, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 20, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 20, Shantung, British str., for Cribon.
 20, Sithonia, German str., for Shanghai.
 20, Taiyuan, British str., for Kobe.
 20, Tartar, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Zoroaster, British str., for Kobe.
 21, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 21, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 21, Persia, Austrian str., for Swatow.
 21, Signal, German str., for Swatow.
 22, Diadem, British cruiser, for practice.
 22, Flora, British cruiser, for practice.
 22, Panther, Austrian cruiser, for Singapore.
 22, Sandakan, German str., for Australia.
 22, Wik, German str., for Kebao.
 23, America Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.

23, Cath. Apear, British str., for Calcutta.
 23, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
 23, Kinkiang, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Machew, German str., for Swatow.
 23, Tatsu Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 23, Samsen, German str., for Bangkok.
 23, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 23, Tjibodas, Dutch str., for Japan.
 24, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 24, Emma Layken, Ger. str., for Singapore.
 24, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
 24, Hangsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Hermann Menzell, Ger. str., for Singapore.
 24, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 24, Indrawadi, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Loyal, German str., for Bangkok.
 24, Manila, British str., for London.
 24, Moyuna, British str., for Liverpool.
 24, Prinz Ludwig, German str., for Europe.
 24, Poba Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 24, Rajaburi, German str., for Swatow.
 24, Roon, German str., for Shanghai.
 24, Shawmut, Amr. str., for Tacoma.
 24, Willehad, British str., for Yokohama.
 25, Ceylon Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 25, Chipshing, British str., for Tientsin.
 25, Emp. of China, British str., for Vancouver.
 25, Hua, French str., for Haiphong.
 25, Marie, German str., for Pakhoi.
 26, Benalder, British str., for Japan.
 26, Hangchow, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, Michael Jeben, German str., for Canton.
 26, Paoting, British str., for Iloilo.
 26, Segovia, German str., for Shanghai.
 27, Cyrus, British str., for Sourabaya.
 27, Empire, British str., for Australia.
 27, Esang, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Inga, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.
 27, Kaifong, British str., for Ningpo.
 27, Liangchow, British str., for Chefoo.
 27, Lydia, German str., for Shanghai.
 27, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 27, Merapi, Dutch str., for Samarang.
 27, Namsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 27, Norden, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 27, Rajah, German str., for Sandakan.
 27, Sumatra, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 27, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Siberia*, from San Francisco, &c., Messrs. W. M. Connor, Jr., C. E. Berger, Rev. G. D. Byers, Mr. H. V. Campbell, Miss R. Davis, Mr. R. L. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. H. Debnam, Miss Lammers, Messrs. G. L. Noble, J. L. Headington, J. S. Kunkle, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Von Piontkowski, Mrs. B. H. Rahmeyer, Mr. F. W. Schmidt, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Swan and child, Miss L. Woertz, Mrs. J. W. Barton and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. W. Ashmore, Miss F. Ashmore, Mr. C. W. de Knight, Comdr. H. Kato, I.J.N., Comdr. S. Horimouchi, I.J.N., Misses L. and M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Eastman, Messrs. S. P. Wadia, F. Weisman, Dr. and Mrs. M. J. White, Mrs. H. Atwood, Mr. W. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodenow, Dr. and Mrs. Wu, and Mr. A. C. Cattivinch.

Per *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, Miss Peacey, Messrs. A. Findlay Smith, L. L. Bateman, Miss Holman, Miss S. C. Holman, Messrs. Campbell and A. J. Williams, from Yokohama, Mr. F. G. Stevens, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnston, Mr. W. H. Wickham, Miss M. A. Pratt, Messrs. C. H. Marten and F. F. Urquhart, from Shanghai, Mrs. and Miss Holland, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Messrs. A. Knapp and J. A. Moller.

Per *Roon*, for Hongkong from Hamburg, Messrs. von Wechmar, M. Vallbeck and Sophie Moritz, from Southampton, Miss H. Davies, Miss Lily Wong, Mrs. Haslam, Rev. and Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. A. K. Campkin, and Mr. John Acock, from Genoa, Mr. Otto Kuak, Mrs. Krebs, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Wendt, Miss M. Todsen, Messrs. E. Fahrlander, H. Walti, W. Shewan, A. Chapman, B. Chapman, Miss Schepplmann, and Mr. Klouing, from Gibraltar, Mr. Baretho y Rocha, from Port Said, Mr. R. T. Laffu, from Naples, Mr. F. S. Hinkley, from Penang, Mr. H. D. Colville, from Singapore, Miss M. McLeod, Messrs. A. MacVillie and James O'Brien, Rev. Franc Benson, for Shanghai from Hamburg, Messrs. Paul Klingner and J. A. Johanson, from Southampton, Mr. G. T. Symons, Mr. and

Mrs. J. F. Vaughan, Miss Featherstone, Miss Taylor, Miss M. A. Cowie, Miss Mabel Pearson, Miss K. Fradd, Miss H. Lindblom, Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harding, Miss M. Mower, Miss E. Andrew, Miss J. Brook, Miss G. Pearso, Mrs. James Lanson, Miss A. Trauber, Miss B. Arnold, Miss A. Evans, Miss G. Ruger, Miss L. Moody, Miss L. Guest and Miss N. Burbridge, Mrs. A. Herbert, from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Walzer, Messrs. A. Dleseking, F. E. Lund, G. B. Castro, Mrs. Dolff, Messrs. R. Stalbritter, W. Meller, Miss Lilly Schmidt, Miss Olga Haat, Mr. and Miss Rhode, Messrs. W. L. Johnston, M. Lefeborn, Sivers, Van Zyk, Mrs. Rohde, Miss Brostrom, and Mr. B. Baum, from Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank, from Naples, Messrs. F. H. Chalfont and Bjorkman, from Penang, Mr. S. M. Bander, for Nagasaki from Genoa, Messrs. Gormser, Jense, Horgalakjoer, Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, from Colombo, Mr. Leon Kaplan, for Kobe from Southampton, Rev. P. Y. Matsui, from Genoa, Mrs. Kati Haney, for Yokohama from Hamburg, Mr. Arnim Schubett, from Southampton, Mr. A. B. Howes, Mrs. A. D. A. Maria, Messrs. Geo. W. Lewis and Hursfall, from Genoa, Miss Anna Naser, from Naples, Mr. Simon Poll, from Singapore, Mr. R. Meyer, Miss Muslet, Mrs. Meyer, and Mrs. W. Scaife.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Messrs. Chas. Goette, Seiller and W. N. Look, from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Jones and daughter, Rev. J. P. Murrill, Messrs. S. A. R. Jones and T. Walda, from Shanghai, Messrs. F. W. Beauchlerk, G. M. Midhurst, Mrs. C. W. Meat, Mr. E. Pugh, Major Phillips, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barry, Mrs. B. Perez, Mr. and Mrs. King, Capt. J. Whittle, Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren, Mrs. T. H. Schneider, Miss A. L. Barbeni, Messrs. Kietzlina, H. Eilack, Alex. Warshtag and Carin.

DEPARTED.

Per *America Maru*, for San Francisco, &c., Messrs. D. A. Kelder, H. Dangeard, H. T. Thompkins, L. A. Dobson, Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. T. A. Davies, Mrs. A. Zeeder, Mr. G. Quillian, Misses L. and M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Day, Mr. H. E. McIntyre, Miss McIntyre, Mr. M. Kalthoff, Miss I. Pollard, Rev. G. H. Bondfield, Miss Ainsworth, Miss P. Guffey, Messrs. Geo. Compere, H. R. Macauley, C. N. Lushouser and T. C. Walker.

Per *Roon*, for Shanghai, Messrs. H. E. Mc-Mall, R. Matthey, Mandel, D. Haskell, F. Raiber, E. Drude, E. Lopez, L. Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. Kadoorie, Consul-Gen. and Mrs. v. Buri, Mrs. H. Papier, Mrs. E. S. Marques, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, for Nagasaki, Miss Merk.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Bremen, &c., Mrs. Ashton, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Bloech, Dr. Crusan, Miss Caswell, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Davidson, Mr. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Deroze, Miss Bertha Doeltz, Mr. J. J. Freeman, Miss E. J. Freeman, Miss Forster, Mr. W. Fowler, Miss Ferguson, Messrs. Friede, Joh. Gulzow, Gulden, Mrs. Garnin, Mr. E. Hioki, Mr. O. Hamilton, Mrs. C. J. Hume and children, Miss Hamilton, Mr. H. Hannemann, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hallard, Messrs. Hagedorn, Hahne, Christen Johnsen, Mrs. Edw. Jessup and daughter, Messrs. E. Kramer, L. Klink, W. de Knight, Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Koppel, Mrs. Kasswell, Mrs. L. Lefebor and children, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Matzinger, Miss Marshall, Miss Morley, H. E. and Lady Sir Claude-MacDonald, and children Mrs. Mackay, Messrs. Austin Murphina, O. Meyer, James Nelson, Mrs. L. J. Newmarch and children, Mr. E. Nelsa, Mrs. Noack and child, Mrs. Neubert, Mrs. D. Owens and child, Mr. L. Postnikoff, Mrs. E. Poetter, Mr. Placide, Mrs. M. A. Pratt, Mrs. Reiner, Mrs. Schrammeyer and children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Spielner and 2 daughters, Messrs. E. Speck, Schmidt, Miss Stayner, Mr. and Mrs. Schiess, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mr. Tetsch, Miss Tresneau, Mrs. Traub and child, Mrs. J. Egbert Thomson, Messrs. Thomas, Thornevall, A. W. Volz and family, L. Verhagen Metmann, Miss Whitelock, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and 2 daughters, Messrs. W. G. Witt, Wichers, Wiber, Mrs. Winkler, Rev. Warne, and Mrs. L. Hannah Zannph.

Printed and published by BERTHAM AUGUSTUS HALE for the Concerned at 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong. London Office 131, Fleet Street, E.C.